FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

PA132013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 12 May (EFE)--A high-ranking PLO representative will participate in the conference of the Group of 77 that is slated to open tomorrow in Venezuela.

This was reported today in the newspaper EL NACIONAL, which quotes reliable sources connected with the organizing of this meeting on economic cooperation among developing countries.

According to the newspaper, Hasan Abdel Rahman, a distinguished Palestinian economist and member of the PLO, will participate in the conference as a special guest, since that organization represents the Palestinian people at the United Nations, which is sponsoring the event.

According to the paper, Hasan's arrival in Venezuela, as well as his stay in this country, will be surrounded by the utmost secrecy, in keeping with strict security measures.

REPORTAGE ON GROUP OF 77 ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

United Front To Be Formed

FL131311 Bridgetown CANA in English 1118 GMT 13 May 81

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] Caracas, 13 May (CANA-REUTER)--More than 100 developing countries begin economic talks today aimed at forming a united front ahead of negotiations with industrialized nations later this year. The week-long conference being held at Caraballeda near Caracas will be under the auspices of the group of 77 developing nations created in 1964. Some 122 countries will attend the meeting, the group's fourth at ministerial level.

Announcing the conference last week, Group of 77 Chairman Manuel Perez Guerrero said it would open a new era of relations among developing countries and would take "concrete decisions". The main objective will be to iron out internal policy differences ahead of a scheduled North-South summit in Mexico in October. Mr Perez Guerrero said the best way the Third World can win concessions from the North on issues such as raw material prices and capital flows is by taking the initiative on cooperation schemes.

One task Mr Perez Guerrero will have this week is to try to unite a loosely-structured groups of nations, with widely differing objectives. One aim of the meeting, conference sources said, will be to persuade richer Third World countries to invest in less-developed ones, instead of depositing surplus funds in the big international banks.

Venezuelan economic sources said Mr Perez' statement seemed to indicate internal divisions within the Group of 77, particularly regarding the decision to hold the meeting at ministerial level. The sources said some Middle East OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, were opposed to a meeting which might commit them to multilateral aid schemes, preferring bilateral assistance in their own geographical areas.

The conference sources said agreements on financial cooperation and industrialization programs would put the developing countries in a better position to win concessions from the North on such issues as Third World debt, monetary reform and technology transfer. The South has made little progress on these key issues since the North-South talks in Paris began 15 years ago.

Although agreement in principle was reached on a common fund to stabilize the prices of 18 raw materials, it has not been implemented. With the world economy in recession, the North has been unwilling to discuss the other issues.

Mr Perez Guerrero, co-chairman of the Paris talks, wants to speed up progress in the current round of North-South negotiations and last week urged the Reagan administration to reconsider its decision not to participate before October.

The first five days of the Caraballeda conference will be devoted to working commissions in seven basic areas: trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, financing and industrialization. Conference sources said these commissions will put the finishing touches to programs in each of these areas ready for final approval by foreign ministers who meet on May 18 and 19. However, Perez Guerrero last week declined to reveal contents of the agenda, adding that the meeting will be behind closed doors.

Economic Talks Begin

PA140328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 13 May 81

[By Humberto Marquez]

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 13 May (AFP)--Third World countries today opened a conference here on economic cooperation among themselves, seeking lines of action to turn words into facts regarding their needed unity and economic solidarity.

High-level experts from 112 of the 122 developing countries grouped together in the so-called "Group of 77" will talk until 17 May at this beach resort near Caracas, drawing up a document containing economic cooperation programs to be approved by the group's ministers on the 18th and 19th.

Interest for practical agreements was outlined by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, who today told the experts of the Third World:

"We already have enough political and programmatic definitions to establish the foundations for economic cooperation among our governments. We now have to establish a systematic, concrete and coherent program to implement action on various cooperation fronts."

The participants know that the validity of the South-South dialogue is being tested as well as their own ability to agree on economic cooperation over and above political differences.

This spirit of "collective self-confidence" or effort to diminish the dependency on the developed countries will serve to weave what Zambrano today called "healthy inter-dependence" among the nations of the Third World.

Zambrano admitted that "cooperation efforts among our countries are not sufficient to achieve development," but the developing countries know that South-South cooperation, besides diminishing dependence on the North, will serve as a test of the progress in the eyes of the industrialized world.

At the opening of today's work, there were harsh words for some countries of the North: "It is of deep concern that some developed countries still persist in disavowing the urgency of overall negotiations, which cannot be postponed and have no alternative," said Zambrano.

He was referring to the Third World's demands regarding the urgency of overall economic negotiations between the North and the South in order to overcome a series of world economic crises.

This issue will not be directly discussed, although it will guide the decisions that will be made at the conference regarding economic interchange.

The issues that will be discussed at the Caraballeda meeting are not known because of the cloak of secrecy its organizers have thrown over it, but it is quite certain the technicians will look into the possibilities of cooperation in the areas of commerce, technology, raw materials, energy, food and agriculture, financing and industrialization.

Regarding these issues, work committees were set up this afternoon among specialists, while another committee will act as coordinator and will follow the daily progress of the debates until the draft of a final document, which the ministers will sign, is complete.

Preliminary Meetings

FL141003 Bridgetown CANA in English 0941 GMT 14 May 81

[By Keith Grant]

[Excerpts] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 14 May (CANA-REUTER)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano opened a week-long meeting here of developing countries with a call for efforts to break the stalemate between industrialized and developing countries.

The conference is being held at Caraballeda near Caracas under the auspices of the Group of 77 developing nations created in 1964. Seventy-five countries have so far arrived for the conference and another 47 are expected to attend.

Group of 77 chairman, Manuel Perez Guerrero, told journalists the North-South dialog has been stalled by the Reagan administration's unwillingness so far to take part in preliminary discussions. Mr Perez Guerrero also said oil would figure high in the discussions although other delegates said recycling of oil revenues among developing nations would not be formally examined.

Mr Perez Guerrero said working commissions would prepare a final document for approval by foreign ministers meeting on Monday and until then the meeting would be behind closed doors. He said the meeting would not touch directly on North-South matters but would concentrate on improving cooperation between developing nations.

Delegates dedicated yesterday's opening session to procedural matters and conference sources said one of the most important goals of the meeting would be to establish precise mechanisms for implementing decisions taken at Caraballeda.

Technical Meeting Agreement

PA161658 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 15 May (AFP)--The oil exporting countries and the nations that import crude oil reached a cooperation agreement at a meeting of the Group of 77 that is currently underway in this Venezuelan beach resort, on the Caribbean coast, it was announced today.

The oil importers did not make any demands of the OPEC countries. Neither did the world's 30 poorest nations demand special treatment from the other members of the Group of 77.

Manuel Perez Guerrero, Venezuela's representative and president of the technical meeting that will conclude its analyses within the next few hours, stressed during a brief dialogue with the newsmen the agreements reached for the agenda that will be studied at the political level by the ministers of this group, which comprises 112 developing nations.

Perez Guerrero added that the nations present at the meeting found analyzing the basic points for speeding up development plans in most of the world's nations a common denominator.

"It is essential," Perez Guerrero indicated, that member countries have an instrument that makes it possible to obtain "specific and practical benefits" in the search for better development goals for our peoples.

According to him, it is urgent to prove to the developed countries that even if they do not manage to make themselves satisfactorily heard by the Northern countries, the Southern nations will bring about a construction understanding in order to obtain better standards of living for their peoples.

The fundamental aspects of this meeting were agreed on by the technicians of the Group of 77, Perez Guerrero noted, and the ministers will sanction at the political level those fundamental agreements among our countries.

The document will not be released to the press until it is approved at the ministerial meeting that is slated to begin on 18 May and will close on the following day.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera will address the delegations present at the ministerial meeting's inaugural event on Monday, it was confirmed here today.

The developing nations will intensify a South-South dialogue in specific areas such as food, energy, raw materials, the defense of their international prices and trade among the countries in the Group of 77. "Tariff preferences will be analyzed to increase the flow of trade between our countries and to cooperate with our common development," Perez Guerrero added.

"The idea of possible understanding and cooperation among our countries prevails, but the idea that the Group of 77 might become an institution that imposes decisions, as the subregional integration bodies do, for instance, has been definitely dismissed," he continued. According to Perez Guerrero, "we like to be informal because we understand each other better that way."

Mexico on Petrodollar Deposits

FL181921 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0335 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 17 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexico is willing, in principle, to deposit part of its petrodollars in banks of developing countries and to invest in projects of these nations, Manuel Tello, Mexican deputy secretary of foreign relations, declared here today.

"The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) would be a suitable mechanism for these deposits and investments," explained Tello who heads the Mexican delegation to the ministerial-level meeting of the Group of 77--composed of 112 [as received] developing countries--in this city since Monday.

He noted that Asian and African oil producers would also do the same through regional banks in those continents as a practical way of promoting cooperation among developing nations.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena arrived here this afternoon on his first official visit and to head his country's delegation to the Third World conference of the Group of 77.

Final Session Begins

PA190313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1530 GMT 18 May 81

[P Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 18 May (EFE)--With a speech by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, the Group of 77 today began the final round of the high-level conference on South-South economic cooperation.

Representatives from Africa, Asia and Latin America also spoke during the ceremony, which opened with a speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.

A total of 25 Latin American representatives have asked for the floor, which means, according to observers, that most statements will have an official character.

The technical committee of the Group of 77 yesterday ended its meeting which, after heated debates, agreed not to institutionalize the group.

Observers believe the reason the meetings were held behind closed doors was to prevent leaks of the arguments that some countries could have against the points contained on the agenda.

Nevertheless, there was consensus on the Vienna document of April 1980, which lists seven main areas of cooperation for South-South countries.

These areas are commerce, technology, agriculture and food, energy, raw materials, financing and industrialization.

The technical committee presumed that the suggested bases of cooperation in the area of commerce has to do with implementation of the Commercial Information System (SIC) which will provide all information on commercial exchanges and opportunities among developing countries.

Another recommendation in this area was to give technical and financial assistance to support the process of sectoral negotiations at regional and interregional levels to establish multinational enterprises.

In the area of technology, the Group of 77 suggested that technological information among developing countries should be increased through international information services.

Regarding agriculture and food, the experts emphasized the need for urgent measures to take advantage of the South-South countries' production capacity and to speed up food production through the cooperative system for the benefit of all the countries, for instance in the form of joint enterprises.

In relation to energy, the Group of 77 considered that oil-exporting developing countries should give preference in the supply of oil to other developing countries, without affecting national interests or previous agreements.

The document drafted by the technical committee will be studied at the high-level meeting of the Group of 77 in the debates, which will continue through tomorrow.

Salvadoran Chavez on Conflict

FL181917 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1846 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 18 May (NOTIMEX)--The Salvadoran people reject violence and want peace for their progress, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has declared here. He arrived here to attend the Group of 77 conference which opens today at the ministerial level.

Chavez Mena said his country absolutely has rejected every type of extremist manifestation and the people are working for peace and solidarity among men.

Participation in the Group of 77 conference is for the purpose of establishing the bases and mechanisms for the North-South dialogue to be more fruitful and to generate more benefits for the underdeveloped countries, the foreign minister added.

Panama's Illueca For Unity

PA192358 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 81 p 1-A

[Article by Jose Montano]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has urged Latin America to follow the "route of unity and integration" as a formula to face up to the "overt or covert conspiracies to divide and Balkanize" the region and "maintain large sectors of the population in a state of subordination, dependence and underdevelopment."

The Panamanian foreign minister spoke on behalf of Latin America at the inaugural session of the high-level conference on economic cooperation among developing countries which has been underway since yesterday in Caraballeda, Venezuela. It was called the Group of 77.

Illueca mentioned an overall coordination program providing for the establishment of mechanisms for coordination, control, followup and evaluation of cooperation among developing countries.

"Here in Caraballeda," Illueca said, "basic measures will be taken to promote collective self-sufficiency among the developing countries as an indispensable requirement for successfully channeling the efforts of the Third World peoples toward a reorganization of international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order."

Representatives of Asia, Africa and Latin America met in Caraballeda yesterday in a forum which, according to the Panamanian diplomat, will not only promote a "coordination of development ideals" but will also serve as an "invitation to dialogue."

Expressing the viewpoint of the Latin American nations, the Panamanian foreign minister said the Group of 77 will be "more united, more articulate, more vigorous" at the end of the high-level conference.

Group of 77 Meeting Ends

FL201923 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 20 May (CANA-REUTER)--The "Group of 77" developing nations ended a week-long conference here by passing measures to boost trade and financial aid among its members. A 2-day ministerial meeting closed last night after approving a document on economic cooperation and deciding to set up an intergovernmental committee in New York to coordinate the group's work.

The document was not released, but informed sources said the most important decision was for energy-exporting countries to increase financial aid to developing countries. Details will be worked out in a meeting in Vienna or Geneva next year.

Group Chairman Manuel Perez Guerrero said the meeting had strengthened the South's position in relation to the North, and stressed the importance of measures planned to alleviate balance of payments problems of less-developed countries. He said "Group of 77" experts would meet this year to work out details of general financial aid programs, adding it was also agreed to extend trade preferences to all member countries.

Main Points of Accord Reported

PA211650 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1104 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 20 May (EFE)--The conference of the Group of 77 which closed yesterday reached major agreements on a single position of the developing nations in the North-South dialogue. Several cooperation programs were also agreed upon for the development of these nations.

In the political arena, despite the predominantly economic nature of the conference, the Arab nations' efforts to embargo oil to Israel stood out.

Cuba reiterated its intention to be the site of the sixth meeting of the UNCTAD conference in 1983 and the Group of 77 was asked for support in light of alleged U.S. opposition.

Regarding the basic aims of the conference--cooperation programs in areas ranging from financing to trade, energy, technology and agriculture--recommendations were made to set up a trade information system or to create South-South multinational companies.

The main points of agreement of the conference are:

1. An overall program to ensure progress in all aspects of economic cooperation and "the will to put all the agreements to work."

2. An effective system of coordination, supervision, followup and assessment of the implementation of the agreements through government-to-government measures and by creating "a yearly forum on followup and coordination."

3. The opening of "an account of the Group of 77 for economic cooperation by the developing countries" to even out the balance of payments of the nations with fewer financial resources.

4. The appointment of a group of full-time officials to provide assistance to the head of the Group of 77 in matters of South-South cooperation.

This last point is the result of the project of some member nations to institutionalize the group, and it was approved by others who were initially opposed to any bureaucracy and higher spending.

The conference was attended by 83 delegations, 33 of them ministerial delegations. The Group of 77 currently includes 122 nations, and this was the largest conference of all those held so far.

This meeting held in the coastal locality of Caraballeda will henceforth be known as the "Caracas Conference" and the cooperation plans agreed upon or recommended will be known as the "Caracas Action Program."

In his closing remarks, Jose Alberto Zambrano, Venezuela's foreign minister, said: "We have set up a full, consistent and systematic cooperation program. We have established followup, supervision and assessment mechanisms and we have set a timetable for action." He added that "these measures were taken through joint efforts and a common political will and it behooves us now, through determined and constant effort, to put the agreements to work."

Zambrano also mentioned the impossibility at the moment of going beyond the South-South dialogue when he said that "the overall negotiating process is still obstructed by the lack of historic foresight of those who want to cling to the past."

Since the well-known North-South dialogue is at a standstill among the industrialized nations, the developing countries in the Group of 77 have undertaken a South-South dialogue to standardize their strategy. However, there are also contrasts and different rates of development in the South and everything seems to indicate that about 30 countries, especially those that are far from being opulent, are not pleased with the Caraballeda agreements.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER LABELS U.S. RELATIONS SMOOTH

PY202236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 May (TELAM)--Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Aguado said today that relations with the United States are now smoother and that the lifting of the grain embargo has normalized grain trade. He also said that Argentina is opposed to any kind of protectionism.

Aguado made these remarks just before leaving for the United States where he will sign in Washington a bilateral agreement on agricultural technical cooperation. He will then go to Yugoslavia to attend the UN World Food Council.

He said at Ezeiza Airport that during the UN meeting in Yugoslavia, Argentina will explain its position on the protectionist policies advocated by some countries.

During his stay in Washington, Aguado said that he will try to explore areas of trade and the possibilities of exporting other products from Argentina.

SOVIET UNION INTERESTED IN BUYING MORE GRAIN

PY210235 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2335 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (LATIN)--Official sources indicated today that the Soviet Union is interested in buying another 3 million tons of grain from Argentina in the next few months.

Alfredo Esposito, under secretary of international trade negotiations, indicated that the Soviet trade mission which is leaving the country today has stated Moscow's desire to continue to consider Argentina as its main foreign source of grain.

He added that the Soviet Union will probably purchase 3 million tons of corn and sorghum in addition to the 9 million tons of wheat and other products already purchased this year.

Trade sector sources said that the possible Soviet purchase reflects Moscow's decision to avoid becoming dependent on the U.S. grain market.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH CHILE, URUGUAY

To Leave for Uruguay

PY201827 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1402 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA)--Regarding the recent diplomatic incident between Chile and Argentina caused by the arrest of two Argentine military officers, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said today that "at this time there is no way to know when it will be overcome."

Camilion, who made this statement minutes before his departure for Colonia, Uruguay where he will hold a meeting with his Uruguayan counterpart, Estanislao Valdez Otero, also said that "yes, there will be some so-called political appointments at the ambassador level; that is, these will be ambassadors who are not career diplomats."

Camilion noted: "We will discuss many issues with the Uruguayan foreign minister, but above all we will review our bilateral relations which, by the way, are excellent."

Asked about alleged imminent news about the situation with Chile and whether this implies that the two Argentine military officers will be released and the border reopened, Camilion said: "At this time there is no way to know when the situation will be overcome."

He added: "But I want to note that I am about to leave for Uruguay. I believe that our bilateral relations with Uruguay are at a very important stage and, therefore, they deserve our exclusive attention."

Despite Camilion's statement, a journalist persistently asked whether he had the latest medical report on the pope's health, and whether the attack against the pope may affect in any way the easing of tension that the Vatican had appealed for.

The foreign minister answered: "I think that everything may contribute to improve diplomatic relations between bordering countries, but I want to note once again that I am now departing for Uruguay and that all my attentionis centered on the meeting I will hold with my Uruguayan colleague."

Disagreement With Chile

PY211648 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1610 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated today that "aside from the incidents between Chile and Argentina that could or could not be overcome, there is no possibility of achieving a significant advance in the negotiations with Chile while Chile has any type of aspiration to the southern Atlantic."

Camilion made this remark in view of the statement made by Adm Chisojo Araya, interim chief of the Chilean navy staff, about his country's participation in security matters pertaining to the southern Atlantic.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS BORDER RESTRICTION FOR TRUCKS

PY220307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 21 May (NA)--The border checkpoints of Monte Aymond in Santa Cruz Province and San Sebastian in Tierra del Fuego have been reopened for Argentine and Chilean trucks while the traffic of private vehicles and passenger buses remains restricted, responsible sources reported today.

The restrictions were imposed on 29 April by Argentine authorities after the well-known arrest of two Argentine Army officers in Chile on charges of espionage. The restrictions were lifted temporarily 3 days later but only to allow certain groups of tourists to return to Chile.

However, yesterday the border was reopened for Argentine and Chilean trucks, allowing freight vehicles which had been waiting in Rio Grande for a long time to cross the border, according to sources close to the civil defence department of Santa Cruz Province and the border police.

According to these sources, from now on trucks will be allowed to circulate, especially those which are forced to cross Chilean territory between Monte Aymond--a border pass located 70 km south of this city--and Tierra del Fuego in order to get to Rio Grande or Ushuaia.

The opinion here is that the decision to let trucks cross the border from both sides had been reached by the Argentine Government within the framework of relaxation of the relations with Chile, after the events which took place at the end of April and in response to the request which Pope John Paul II had addressed to the two countries, in order to avoid hampering the pope's effort in the mediation process over the southern border conflict.

According to our sources, 10 trucks yesterday crossed to Chile and it seems that this will be the maximum number of freight vehicles which will be allowed to cross the border every day.

SPOKESMAN: NO KNOWLEDGE OF MIDEAST TROOP REQUEST

PY211849 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA)--An official Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that he had no knowledge of an alleged request that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had made to Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion regarding the sending of Argentine troops to the Sinai. He reasserted, moreover, that the government's position is to condition all foreign intervention of this kind to the UN mandate through the UN Security Council.

The issue was raised because the local publication CONVICCION published a report that was sent by its Washington correspondent, stating that on 19 May, Haig reportedly sent Camilion a letter which allegedly states that "the U.S. Government requests the government of President Viola to send Argentine troops to the Sinai to act in conjunction with U.S. troops."

The spokesman said that he did not know whether such a letter existed or if Foreign Minister Camilion had held informative contacts on this issue with the Israeli ambassador to Argentina, Dov Schmorak, with whom he held a recent meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

He added: Right now the Middle East is experiencing a critical situation in southern Lebanon, and not in the Sinai. Because of the civil war in Lebanon, there is even the threat of a possible war between Syria and Israel.

The spokesman explained, however, that there is an annex to the Camp David agreements signed in 1977 by Israel and Egypt which establishes that when, in 1982, the Israeli troops have completed their withdrawal from the Sinai territories that were occupied during the 7-day war, an international force will control the Egyptian-Israeli border.

He noted that this international force will be independent of the UN peace force (blue helmets), and that, moreover, this has been agreed upon by the two countries involved.

He noted that this decision was adopted because, if the United Nations is requested to send its peace force, there must be a meeting of the UN Security Council which, among others, includes the Soviet Union which has veto power.

Asked whether this is what the U.S. secretary of state was probably referring to in the letter, the spokesman insisted that he had no knowledge of such a letter and that for the time being Argentina conditioned its activities to the UN mandate.

The U.S. Embassy, however, did not issue any statement in this regard.

BRIEFS

VISITING TRADE DELEGATIONS--(NA)--Four trade missions from Great Britain, Israel, Spain and South Africa, as well as the Soviet Union, are in Buenos Aires for talks with government and private industry officials with a view to increasing commercial ties. The British delegation includes businessmen from the mining, agriculture and civil engineering areas. The South African delegation includes representatives of military equipment manufacturers. The Spanish delegation represents industry and commerce interests, while the Israeli mission is headed by Israel's Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Ehub Reguev [title and name as published]. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 18 May 81 p 11 PY]

ARMED FORCES PLACED ON ALERT IN THREE CITIES

PYZ20311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0255 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 21 May (TELAM)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza has revealed the existence of an escalation of terrorist actions which, he stated, would be concentrated in the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

The president of the republic stated that the armed forces have been put on alert to immediately disperse all terrorist preparations.

In his remarks released tonight through a communique from the Press Secretariat, Garcia Meza stated that the armed forces have been declared in state of emergency to immediately disperse these terrorists, who we know are made up of foreign elements, including Colombians, Cubans, and some Ecuadoreans [as received] who are members of the M-19 organization.

Garcia Meza then went on to explain why he made some changes in the armed forces. He said that the changes were made to counteract the increased terrorist activity and to exercise better control of subversive activities that may be unleashed in Bolivia.

Meanwhile, all military units showed signs of unusual activity in the first hours of the night. Also rumors and an environment of tension seemed to have arisen in a large sector of the population of the main cities of the country.

CAPTURED FSB RIGHTISTS TO BE EXPELLED TO ITALY

PY211557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 21 May (AFP)--Gen Humberto Cayoja, commander of the 8th Army Division based in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of here, reported today that Carlos Valverde Barbery, a leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], and six other rightist terrorists who are under arrest will be expelled from the country and be sent to Italy.

Valverde and a group of rightist guerrillas on 2 May captured the Tita gas field, owned by the U.S. firm of Occidental Petroleum, taking 32 Bolivian hostages and a U.S. engineer, Leonard Davis. They surrended after 48 hours to a combined force of rangers and army paratroops.

The operation was carried out under the command of Col Gary Prado Salmon, who was accidentally wounded in the spine. He is recovering in a U.S. hospital.

It has now been learned that Prado obtained Valverde's surrender on the condition that he and his friends be allowed to leave Bolivia as soon as possible.

This agreement will be implemented by Cayoja, who replaced Prado as commander of the 8th Division.

It was charged at the time, that before taking the Tita field, Valverde derailed a locomotive as another form of pressure in trying to achieve the overthrow of President Luis Garcia Meza.

Finally, it was revealed some days ago that the U.S. Embassy would regret Valverde's expulsion and that it would prefer that he be tried in accordance with the country's laws so as not to set a precedent of impunity regarding crimes committed against U.S. enterprises.

WEEKLY ALLEGES NEW INVASION BY ECUADOREAN TROOPS

PY212235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP)--The Lima weekly KAUSACHUM carried large headlines today stating that Ecuadorean troops have again invaded Peru in the Condor Range region, where the mini-war between the two countries took place during the past January and February. In answer to a question by AFP, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has expressed doubts about the weekly's report, stating that he has not yet read it and he has not yet received any comment from his superiors; which confirms my personal opinion that nothing had happened on the border, he added.

According to KAUSACHUM, which attributes its information to some military sectors which keep the weekly well informed, two battalions (more than 2,000 men) have taken possession of Peruvian territory along the 78-km unmarked border between the two countries. It adds that Ecuadorean fighter planes have violated national airspace. The weekly adds that the situation has been declared a national secret, but that even though the armed forces have prepared reaction plans, there is no political decision to order a forceful response.

KAUSACHUM adds that the invasion began more than 9 days ago, and that Ecuador is hastily building an airport at the foot of the Condor Mountain Range and that there are four Ecuadorean troops for each Peruvian soldier.

Official sources, who refused to be indentified, stated that KAUSACHUM is well known for its sensationalist background and that its director, Augusto Zimmermann, supporter of the late President Juan Velasco, resorts to all kinds of means to create problems for the current regime.

Armed Forces Deny Allegation

PY220140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Lima, 21 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Armed Forces joint command tonight stated that the report published in a local weekly regarding the alleged invasion of the national territory is completely baseless. The brief official communique refers to KAUSACHUM magazine's report that Ecuadorean forces have been in Peruvian territory in the Cenepa River region for days.

This region is located south of the area of operations where Peruvian and Euadorean troops engaged in combat at the beginning of this year.

President Denies Rumors

PY220217 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpt] President Belaunde Terry is not aware of a presumed invasion of Ecuadorean troops on the border in the Condor Mountain Range. I have not received any reports on that invasion, the president told reporters at the Callao naval base, on attending naval maneuvers.

In this regard, Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, chief of the armed forces joint command, stated that there is calm on the border with Ecuador. Egusquiza Babilonia, who recently visited the zone where recent confrontations with Ecuador took place, stated that Peruvian troops keep close vigilance all along the border.

This reaction was prompted by reports released by the Lima weekly KAUSACHUM, whose Director Augusto Zimmermann charged that Ecuadorean troops were present on the northern border region, based on confidential sources.

In remarks to Radio America, Zimmermann invited all directors of all national newspapers to confirm his statement.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY U.S. ENVOY VERNON WALTERS

Royo Comments on Talks

PA160407 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 May 81

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo by Jose Hernandez on the occasion of the beginning of the visit of Ret Gen Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, on 15 May; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We would like to know if you will discuss your proposal for a summit of Central American presidents and the problems of the region in the breakfast that you will have with General Walters tomorrow.

[Answer] Well, our talk with Vernon Walters will be mainly on the relations between the United States and Panama. We will discuss Law 96-70 and the claims that we Panamanians have been making regarding this law and the injustices that are being committed against our country. Of course, we will also discuss the U.S. policy toward Central America. Panama is cosponsoring with Costa Rica a possible meeting of foreign ministers, followed by a possible meeting of chiefs of state, and we have offered our country as the site of this meeting so that the Central American presidents can meet and discuss various topics, including economic development and peace for the region. We are working on this meeting. I could not tell you, Hernandez, if this is going to work out, that is, if the call for this meeting will be heeded or not, but at least we are making the effort.

[Question] How do you view the meeting of the Canal Consultative Committee held recently in our country?

[Answer] I think that what is being done there is very interesting. We are becoming aware of the collective feeling that must be given to this struggle but are also learning about the opinions of the American congressmen, senators, and members of the White House and State Department regarding the canal issue.

[Question] It has been said at the United Nations that the United States will resume a carrot-and-stick policy, meaning that those who oppose it will get the sticks and those in support of it will get the carrots. What would be Panama's stand in the Latin American context?

[Answer] In that which is just and reasonable, and concerns our sovereignty, we will have to be satisfied with the sticks.

Walters Meets With Royo

PA161811 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 16 May 81

[By Antonio Martines]

[Text] Panama City, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. special envoy Vernon Walters and Panamanian President Aristides Royo talked today about the problems in the implementation of the 1977 canal treaties and discussed possible mediation by Panama in the conflict in El Salvador.

Walters and Royo breakfasted this morning in the Palace of the Herons (presidential palace), accompanied by three Panamanian ministers; Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the canal; and U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss.

At the end of the meeting, Walters said that the United States wants a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran problem.

Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, one of those present at the meeting, added that Washington has not ruled out the possibility of having the Royo government serve as a mediator in the search for that peaceful, legal and political solution.

According to Illueca, Panama can mediate in the Salvadoran conflict because it is a country which has peace and tranquillity and whose government talks with all the governments of the area, including the Cuban Government.

Regarding Panama's claims of U.S. violations of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties, Walters said:

"The essential thing is that the canal belongs to Panama. It was difficult to accept this, but we have accepted it. Now there is permanent contact between Panama and the United States with regard to the canal in order to discuss differences. Rather than conflicts they are divergencies that can be settled with patience and understanding."

Agreeing with statements made yesterday by Foreign Minister Illueca during a news conference, the U.S. special envoy said today, after breakfasting with Royo, that it is better to hold a dialogue about problems than to shout loudly in public.

Illueca had said that the problems of the treaties will not be solved by shouting hysterically and that Panama would first exhaust all diplomatic channels, as well as the means prescribed in the treaties themselves for overcoming differences.

Walters said that in addition to bilateral relations and the Central American situation, he discussed with Royo issues related to the Caribbean "and even more distant."

The meeting was cordial and friendly, according to the U.S. envoy and former deputy director of the CIA. Walters will also be received today by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the National Guard and former chief of government.

Walters arrived in Panama yesterday after visiting Guatemala and Honduras. He explained today that Ronald Reagan's government had sent him to consult with the presidents of friendly countries about certain viewpoints about which there may be disagreement, with the objective of even changing the U.S. viewpoints if necessary.

Walters is a stocky, jovial and emphatic man. "Friends are friends and the others are the others," he said in Guatemala some days ago.

This is his second visit to Panama since Reagan became president in January. He was here 2 months ago to present Secretary of State Alexander Haig's "white book" on foreign intervention in El Salvador and he took the opportunity to talk with leaders of Socialist International who were meeting here at the time.

Walters' arrival and departure times were not announced "for security reasons." All that is known is that he will return to Washington this weekend.

Manfredo, Illueca on Meeting

PA162057 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] The main needs of the Panama Canal were mentioned to General Vernon Walters so that the U.S. Government can adopt whatever steps are necessary in this regard. This is what Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission said today.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has stated that the meeting between General Walters and the Panamanian authorities has had positive results.

Manfredo said that in this morning's meeting, the U.S. special envoy was told about the main needs of the present canal. Manfredo told RPC Television that these needs, independently of budget and economic matters, affect the outlook for a future expansion of the present canal so that canal traffic conditions may improve.

Manfredo said that the Panamanian side of the present canal administration commission told General Walters about several matters that positively affect the functioning and maintenance of the canal with a growing Panamanian and a decreasing U.S. participation in the canal operation just as the present canal treaties establish it.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Manfredo, was General Walters told about the need for expanding the canal and the traffic through the Panama Canal?

[Answer] We did discuss some matters involving the canal. The canal was definitely one of the reasons for the meeting with General Walters.

[Question] Was a date established for the expanding of the canal?

[Answer] No. Today we discussed Panamanian positions regarding the canal.

[Question] But at the canal administration level, Mr Manfredo, did you discuss the possibility of having canal expansion work being done in the near future?

[Answer] We provided him some information about traffic forecasts and the capacity needs of the canal.

[Question] How does the administration view General Walters' visit to Panama?

[Answer] Regarding the information we gave him about the needs of the canal, I want to tell you that General Walters stated that the United States is interested in the canal operating with the efficiency that world traffic demands. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said that this morning's meeting with Gen Vernon Walters can be characterized initially as positive. He noted that both sides want to solve the most important points of controversy and discussion between the United States and Panama.

Illueca said that the meeting with General Walters was in line with the Panamanian position, because Panama does not want a confrontation with the United States since all the points in conflict can be solved on the basis of bilateral talks and mutual understanding.

Meeting Termed 'Positive'

PA170216 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 May 81

[Interview with Jorge Illueca, Panamanian foreign minister, by unidentified station reporter after Illueca met with ret Gen Vernon Walters in Panama City on 16 May; recorded--broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Question]...The meeting with Gen Vernon Walters?

[Answer] The meeting with General Walters was in reality positive. There was a frank exchange of views. He told President Royo, after hearing the statements put to him with regard to the problems that have emerged in connection with the operation of the interoceanic canal and the application of the new treaties. [sentence as heard] He said he would relay these viewpoints to his government. Of course, he also voiced his desire that relations between the two nations be maintained on a peaceful and cordial level.

We discussed the problems of the Central American region and he said he was in favor of a political solution in El Salvador, that he is a militaryman and understood that the problems of peoples are not solved simply with military measures.

Generally speaking, it seems to me that the meeting was cordial; it was positive and opens the door for a search for solutions. Of course, any formula for a solution depends on a variety of factors, and this does not mean I am telling the Panamanian public that a solution has been achieved to any problem. What there has been here is an exchange of opinions. I think we have progressed a lot, perhaps psychologically, in receiving a man who has great influence in President Reagan's government. He has a clearer concept, more exact and more just of Panama's position, which we Panamanians consider is based on right and justice.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, when you outline the good will or the interpretation General Walters gave to the talks with Panama, what would you say our waiting period is? How long should we wait before there is at least an attempt at a change?

[Answer] I could tell you, in this regard, that it is difficult to assign times. But logically, we think that taking into account the various factors involved, we are not going to perceive any changes, for at least, say, the next 6 months.

[Question] When we were speaking of the Central American situation and General Walter's interpretation of a political solution, would Panama be offered, or is Panama being sought as a point of support to initiate that stage of political solution?

[Answer] During the talks of Mr Vernon Walters, the representative of President Reagan, with President Royo, it was established clearly--and he so expressed it--that Panama had a very important position, not only because of its geographical position but also because of the atmosphere of stability and social peace that exists in this country, and he considered that the Panamanian Government could help a lot because Panama is a country that can talk with all the governments of the area, including not only Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, but also with Cuba.

[Question] Did he bring up the problem, on the part of the United States, regarding accusations against Panama regarding arms trafficking?

[Answer] No, he did not bring this up. He was very respectful. I think that if he were to have brought up something like this, it would have diminished the tone of cordiality that prevailed at the meeting.

Walters on Various Topics

PA191712 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 May 81 pp 1-4

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] U.S. special envoy Gen Vernon Walters yesterday referred to the recent French elections noting: "We are concerned about irreversible societies. The United States respects the governments that allow their people to freely express themselves."

The French elections are an example of democracy, he said.

General Walters said that during his meeting with President Aristides Royo, they discussed the situation in the region and possible measures that could bring peace and calm back to Central America.

Referring to the political situation in Panama, General Walters said that the United States is especially interested in complying with the treaties. "We talked about working instead of fighting," he said in this regard.

General Walters said that the present U.S. Government, just as the past U.S. administration, seeks to establish good relations among the countries of the continent, basing these relations especially on respect for human rights. He stated categorically: "There is no government that is not interested in safeguarding human rights."

Referring to the situation in Nicaragua, General Walters said that the United States maintains an expectant position to determine if there is foreign meddling. He characterized charges by leaders of the Sandinist government that the United States is promoting an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua to intervene in Sandino's land as "false, absurd and ridiculous."

Referring to the situation in El Salvador, General Walters said that it is very difficult to find a way out of the Salvadoran problem. The main point must be free elections. He stated: "We have never had any problem with governments elected by the people. We don't want a repeat in El Salvador of what happened in Vietnam, where there was no election but a political way out."

"We want a political solution that will guarantee the pluralism of the Salvadoran people," he stated.

General Walters said that the United States sees the Salvadoran problem as a manifestation of the "great human tragedy."

When asked why in this mission he is only talking with the government sector and not listening to sectors opposed to the governments of the region, General Walters said that there are embassies in continuous contact with all the political parties, and that he had been assigned the mission of establishing contact with the governments. He noted, however, that there is a clear disposition to listen to all the opinions.

General Walters spoke to the journalists in the presence of U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss and other U.S. embassy officials.

Walters arrived in Panama after a tour of Guatemala and Honduras.

The U.S. envoy is a forceful man, very keen about the terms used to refer to U.S. policies and very caustic in his statements. The way he characterized himself portrays him better: "I am a soldier, not a diplomat."

Walters' Visit Assessed

PA191801 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 May 81 p 4-A

[Editorial: "General Walters' Visit"]

[Text] Although the short time within which the meetings between President Reagan's special envoy and the Central American and Panamanian leaders were held does not permit us to expect great immediate achievements, there is no doubt that these meetings evidence the desire of the U.S. ruler to have a closer, and therefore more creditable, look at the situation being experienced by the countries visited. For this reason, although we cannot attribute to General Walters' statements the characteristics of the sentences of an oracle, they are clear indications of what, in a general sense, is the impression that he received from each of the countries he visited. And this makes his statements to the press worth considering as an idea of the subjective evaluation of General Walters.

His opinion noting that Panama, despite the undeniable difficulties that are being experienced regarding the implementation of each and every clause of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, has been able to maintain a patient and understanding stance while waiting for a better understanding between our nation and that of Mr Walters', a representative of the government of President Reagan, is interesting.

It is obvious that together with the conviction that our people are maintaining this attitude of responsible restraint, General Walters must surely come to the conclusion that the understanding patience or patient understanding has a limit that nobody can arrange in advance. It has a limit which, once reached, can overflow and take unsuspected and unpredictable paths with incalculable consequences because the emotions that the people have accumulated throughout a long period of time and the suffering of injustices will call for it.

It is very acceptable for the Panamanians, and we wish it were equally acceptable for the Americans who are following the instructions of the Reagan government, to march on to a point of agreement of intentions and interests where what General Walters called "differences among friends which must be dealt with directly and frankly" can be discussed and solved. This is how Panamanians like to talk, but we also like to see the agreements reached during dialogues implemented.

In conclusion, as it cannot be denied, General Walters said after his tour of the Central American area that Panama is "an island of peace amid a storm." This is something that all Panamanians and those who deal with us must try to preserve.

We must try to maintain a climate of respect toward all civilized ways of thinking and they, those who deal with us from abroad, must try to maintain toward us the same kind of respect that we have for all the people and governments that deal with us. It must be seen that, in this egalitaria. treatment, the only considerations that must prevail are dignity and the fulfillment of promises and not the weight, size and power of those with whom we have relations based on reciprocal rights and duties and very valuable common interests.

Paper Scores Visit

PA191946 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 May 81 p 4-A

[From the "Monday's Notes" column by Harmodio Icaza]

[Text] It is s shame that Gen Vernon Walters is leaving Panama thinking that the treaty issues are more differences of opinion than real disputes.

He also thinks that Zonians welcome the dialogue he favors, and that with goodwill this dialogue would settle the differences.

And if all those empty words he uttered and hot air he spewed forth is all one can say about his visit, then he wasted his time coming to Panama.

I have become more convinced than ever that one has to get on a rooftop with a loudspeaker and alert the whole neighborhood, and that things are not going to change unless Panama does precisely that.

Moreover, I am quite surprised that the foreign minister is talking about going to international forums to denounce violations when he has not even formally denounced those violations through diplomatic channels.

That's like the person whose car is stolen knowing who stole it, but instead of going to the National Department of Investigation going on the radio to report the incident.

Not even personal encounters work, and the letters that President Royo has written President Carter are not even worth the stationery they were written on now. There should first be an official formal protest handcarried to the ambassador. Anything else is beside the point.

I am sorry for President Reagan because the impression he is going to have of the Panama's side of story in the treaty issue is going to be completely distorted and subdued.

COSTA RICA

PASTORA REMARKS ON ARMS TRAFFICKING CAUSE DEBATE

'Offensive' Statement Rejected

PA211242 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May 81

[Manuel Melendez report from the Legislative Assembly]

[Text] There was a heated debate in the Legislative Assembly this afternoon over a statement made by Commander Cero, that is, Commander Eden Pastora [deputy defense minister of Nicaragua].

Commander Cero told the press that Costa Rican deputies had been financed by the Anastasio Somoza government. Today the deputies from the National Liberation Party [PLN] presented a motion to have Eden Pastora interrogated about which deputies were financed. The deputies said that the statement is an affront to the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly and that Eden Pastora is interfering in Costa Rican domestic affairs.

The deputies from the Peoples United coalition expressed the opinion that first it should be determined officially just what Eden Pastora said: that the deputies should not base their opinions on the reports in the local press.

Here is Deputy Edgar (Arguello Quintero) [words indistinct]:

[Begin recording] There are two issues involved here. One is the matter of the highly offensive statement made by Commander Cero. He said that in Costa Rica [words indistinct]. This is a quote from LA REPUBLICA newspaper today and LA NACION quotes the same statement.

Some of the deputies from the PLN proposed to the Legislative Assembly a motion to protest the offense to the Legislative Assembly by Commander Eden Pastora [words indistinct].

This motion, [words indistinct] a kind of debate on the shipment of weapons. However, some of us deputies have maintained that the most important thing at this time is to save the prestige of the Costa Rican legislature which has been seriously tarnished by Eden Pastora's statement. To tarnish the Costa Rican legislature is quite simply to tarnish Costa Rican democracy.

This motion should be approved independently of the debate that will come later on the matter of weapons. Those discussions will be lenthy, but at this moment, the basic, essential, fundamental issue is for the 57 deputies, as a whole, to demand respect for the Costa Rican legislature and respect for Costa Rican democracy. [end recording]

No Assembly Motion Passed

PA211638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The statement by Eden Pastora, the renowned Commander Cero, that the Somozist government had financed Costa Rican deputies caused quite a stir yesterday in the Legislative Assembly.

Deputies of the People United coalition are opposed to a motion made concerning Pastora, claiming that such a serious decision cannot be made merely because of a statement which he made to the press.

In response, Deputy Edgar Arroyo said that he and the National Liberation bloc believe what the newsmen reported and that, consequently, his attitude should be condemned.

Last night, the Legislative Assembly was unable to secure approval of the motion made by the liberation bloc asking for the interpellation of Commander Eden Pastora because an endless political debate followed.

While some said that the presidency minister should be interpellated, others claimed that Jose Figures should be investigated for giving arms to the Sandinists. In the political debate, Arroyo Cordero called for prudence, saying that they should first discuss what Eden Pastora stated and later engage in other political topics.

Liberation Deputy Magali Nini Chinchilla said she did not sign her party's motion to interpellate Commander Cero because it was giving importance to a person who deserved none. Juan Munoz Valverde of the same party faction said that Eden Pastora is someone who does not know Costa Rican reality, yet tries to be Costa Rican.

Meanwhile, Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri said that the statement by Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, who is currently interior minister of Nicaragua, regarding the facts of the guerrilla struggle against Somoza do not signify intervention in Costa Rican domestic affairs. More than a witness, Pastora was an actor in what happened and, therefore, no one could be more appropriate to explain what happened, the presidency minister stated.

MINISTER ON CONDITIONS TO ENTRY OF CUBANS FROM U.S.

PA220418 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] A large number of Cubans who entered the United States illegally, in many cases using forged Costa Rican passports, will be expelled from that country. Regarding this, Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona has announced that if the Cubans can prove that they left from Costa Rica, they can return to our country. However, these persons will have to confess to our authorities how they obtained their passports, the name of the persons who provided them and how much they paid for them. Otherwise, they will all go to jail, the public security and government minister affirmed.

Our country would be faced with a delicate situation if the United States sent us back all the Cubans who entered that country illegally, the minister added. One of the valid reasons for allowing the Cubans to return would be humanitarian [words indistinct] freedom. Furthermore, many of them did it in order to meet with their relatives, whom they had not seen in years, Minister Carmona added.

[Words indistinct] maintenance of the refugees, he said in conclusion.

EL SALVADOR

DRAFT OF LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES PUBLISHED

PA220243 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 May 81 pp 21, 22

[Articles 1 to 36 of draft provisional law on establishment and registration of political parties, issued by revolutionary government junta]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta, whereas:

1. Decree 608 published in volume 270 of 5 March 1981 abolished the electoral law issued by legislative decree No 292 on 12 September 1971, published in official gazette No 1666, volume 192 of the same date and all its subsequent reforms; and, therefore, no legal instrument exists for the regulation of the electoral function.

2. All citizens have the right to freely join together to establish political parties.

3. In view of the violence in the country, it is essential and unpostponable that the process of democratization begin through elections, without loss of time, so that citizens can elect their future rulers.

4. A provisional law must first be promulgated to regulate the establishment and registration of political parties so as to begin the electoral activity as soon as possible.

5. Therefore:

Using the powers vested in it by decree No 1 of 15 October 1979 published in official gazette No 191, volume 265 of the same date and after hearing the opinion of the Supreme Court of Justice, decrees, sanctions and promulgates the following provisional law on establishment and registration of political parties.

Title 1
Objective

Article 1. The present law will include the provisions that guarantee the citizens' constitutional rights to freely assemble to establish political parties; the previous and new parties will be subject to the conditions of existence established in the present law.

Title 2
The Political Parties

Article 2. The citizens eligible to vote can join the already established parties or organize and establish new political parties.

Article 3. The political parties which, according to the previous law, were registered must present to the Central Elections Council [CCE] within 10 days after this present law goes into effect a document expressing their irrevocable decision to register in the new electoral registry and expressing under oath that they submit to the norms established by this law.

The party which having previously registered but which does not express its decision to register in the new electoral registry within the aforementioned term will have its registration under the abolished electoral law canceled, and if it wishes to again function as a party it must fulfill all the requirements established by this law for the registration of new political parties.

Article 4. The political parties that decide within the term established in the previous article to register in the new electoral registry must renew their membership in the registry books within 60 days, beginningfrom the date that they have expressed such a decision, for which purpose they will have to previously present to the CCE a bound and sealed book with numbered pages in which the first page will give an explanation, dated and sealed by the CCE and its secretary. This statement will express the object of the book, the number of pages it contains and the date and place where it was issued. The margins on the left side of each page must be sufficient for marginal notes. In such a case, they must be subject to what is established in Article 12.

After the last entry on the final page of the books to which the first clause refers, an explanation will be made, indicating the number of entries it contains and the number of pages used. This explanation will be dated, signed and sealed by the officials in charge.

Likewise, they must send to the CCE the list of their board of directors 15 days after expressing their desire to register. Thereafter, they must abide by what is established by Article 17. They must also send to the CCE their new statutes or expressly state that they will be governed by the previous ones.

Article 5. The new associations, groups or political entities that wish to establish a political party will need the support of 25 eligible citizens. This will be stated in a document. This party charter must be filed before a notary public in the presence of the 25 citizens who have signed the party charter. The notary public will be obliged to remit testimony of this document on a plain sheet of paper to the CCE within 10 days after it was issued, on penalty of becoming null.

The party charter to which the previous clause refers must contain:

1. The first and last name, age, profession or occupation, marital status, nationality, address, number and date of the personal identification cedula of each of the founders.

2. The name of the party, colors and emblems adopted, clear explanation of its principles and objectives and the first and last names of the provisional leaders of the organizers; and

3. Their solemn oath to carry out their activities in accordance with the law.

The provisional directors or those in charge of the organization will personally present a written request to the CCE which will authorize them to campaign in order to gether the number of members for the registration of the party, fulfilling the provisions established in Article 4 with regard to the books.

Article 6. If the provisions established in the previous article are complied with, the CCE will authorize the membership drive of the group making the request and return the books presented with the explanation that is established by Article 4.

During the organization of a political party, its organizers must use the name given in the document establishing the party, followed by the words "in organization," using the same size and form of letters in both expressions.

The campaign to sign up its members must end within 60 days from the date of its respective authorization. At the end of this term, the parties being organized must return their books to the CCE. The CCE can expand, if it sees fit, this period for up to 30 days if the number of members needed to complete its list is less than 25 percent of that required by Article 12. If this requirement is not fulfilled up to the deadline or the extension, the party being organized cannot continue to operate.

Article 7. During the membership drive, the organizers of a party can issue propaganda through all the legal means, remaining subject to the provisions of this law whenever applicable. If the organizers do not obey the legal rules on propaganda and do not heed the written notification sent to them in this connection by the Central Electoral Council, the permit or authorization for their activities will be canceled without further proceedings. This resolution must be published in the official newspaper.

[Article 8.] During the membership drive, the political parties must remain within the limits established by the laws, morality and good custom.

Article 9. Until the electoral law is approved, political parties are prohibited from campaigning in the press, on the radio and television, or in any other media that is the property of or under the administration of the government of the republic, official autonomous or semiautonomous entities, or of any religious entity.

Religious entities are also prohibited from campaigning in any way, and from making use of the religious beliefs of the people or of the religion they profess.

Military men on active service and the agents of the security forces cannot campaign.

No official or authority can use his post to campaign.

Article 10. The Central Electoral Council, which is the supreme authority in electoral matters, will be in charge of the registration of political parties. Its seat will be in the capital of the republic, and its jurisdiction will extend throughout the national territory.

Article 11. The registration request of any association, group or entity will not be accepted when it proposes to:

1. Use names that correspond to state institutions or names of living or dead persons;

2. Adopt as an emblem the national flag or shield;

3. Use names, emblems, acronyms or colors, even if in a different position, which are the same or similar to those of a party that is registered or being organized.

Article 12. No political party will be able to register unless it has 3,000 [as published] members who must live in the territory of the republic. Affiliation to a party by a citizen qualified to vote will be recorded in the corresponding affiliation book.

Article 13. The request for registration will be written, signed and personally delivered by the members of the party's provisional leadership and will be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Certification of the act of the general assembly session at which the party's declaration of principles and objectives statutes and action program, as well as the name, colors and emblems adopted were definitely approved.

2. Three copies of its statutes.

3. The complete list of its directors and affiliates, as well as their corresponding personal identification cedulas.

4. The registration books of affiliates in which their full names appear and in another column on the same line their original signatures, their marital status, profession or occupation, residence and number, place and date of issuance of their personal identification cedulas. When, for any reason, the member cannot sign, his signature will be replaced by his fingerprints. These books will be returned to the requestors once they are notified of the resolution issued.

Should a citizen appear affiliated to two or more parties, the registration of that citizen in those parties will be annulled. This irregularity can be corrected within 5 days after the registration refusal has been issued.

Article 14. Once the registration request has been duly submitted, a notice will be published within 3 days in the official newspaper and in the two newspapers with the largest circulation in the country. The notice will state in summarized form the contents of the registration application and will establish a peremptory 8-day period, from the date of its publication in the official newspaper, so that any citizen or registered political party can make pertinent observations regarding the illegality or deficiency of the request.

Once this period ends, a resolution will be issued within a period of 3 days for which a revision appeal may be filed at the Central Electoral Council.

Article 15. In the resolution ordering the registration of a political party, the Central Electoral Council will recognize its legal status and approve its statutes. Once this resolution has been adopted, it will be published in the official newspaper along with the corresponding statutes.

No political party will have a legal existence prior to the corresponding publication in the official newspaper of the resolution as adopted and dictated in accordance with the previous paragraph. That of new parties will also be published in a newspaper in circulation in the country.

All political parties whose registration as such has been authorized must present to the Central Electoral Council a copy of the official newspaper where the adopted resolution granting the respective authorization for its registration has been published. The political parties registered prior to this provisional law that neither have nor can obtain another copy of the official newspaper will submit the only one in their power so the Central Electoral Council can justify for the record the corresponding agreement and resolution, compare it, return the original to the political party and file the copy duly compared with its original. To this effect, at a given moment, the official newspaper in question can be compared anywhere it may be found.

Article 16. Registrations will be entered in the registry book within 3 days of the adoption of the resolution ordering it and will contain:

A. The correlative number of the inscription, denomination of the party, colors adopted, emblem or any other characteristic.

B. The name and last name, age, profession or occupation, place of residence and number of personal identification cedula of each of the members of the requesting leadership.

C. Proof that the request was accompanied by all the documents mentioned in Article 13 and that the group's statutes were approved; and

D. The place, date and signature of the officials that must authorize the registration.

Article 17. Once a party has been registered, it will be obliged to report, within no more than 8 days, any change that takes place in the membership of its board of directors, by means of a certified copy of the minutes of the respective session containing that item.

Any political party which fails to meet the requirements of the preceding provision will be liable to a fine of 500 colones and, if it fails to comply within a period of 30 days from the date on which the fine was imposed, its registration will be annulled.

Article 18. Amendments or modifications of the principles or objectives, programs of action, by laws, names, colors and emblems chosen by a party must be recorded in a special entry with an indication in the margin of the original indicating the number of the new entry. In this case the procedures prescribed in Article 14 of this law will apply.

Article 19. The registration of a political party may be cancelled:

1. By voluntary dissolution of the party in accordance with its bylaws.

2. When a political party violates the declaration of principles and objectives outlined in its request for registration or subsequent amendments and when the provisions of its own bylaws are not met as regards the party organization.

3. In any other cases established by this law.

Annulments will be recorded in a separate entry in the respective book with an indication in the margin of the original noting the number of the new entry.

Article 20. An annulment may be effected by official decision or by request of attorney general of the republic or of any citizen or registered party.

Article 21. Once a request for annulment is presented to the CCE by any citizen or a political party, a 3-day public hearing will be held for the attorney general of the republic to show cause if so desired, or for the representative of the political party in question to appear. Otherwise, proceedings will be initiated for a period of no more than 8 days. During this period, the two sides will be allowed to present pertinent evidence, or such evidence may be officially gathered by the CCE. At the end of this period, the evidence will be turned over to each side for 3 days, beginning with the attorney general, for a determination of its validity. A definitive ruling must be made within the following 8 days. The ruling that is announced is subject to a request for review by the same tribunal.

If the request for annulment is presented by the attorney general of the republic or when the CCE has decided to annul the registration of a political party on its own authority, the party involved will be advised, in order that it may present, within 3 days, its reasons for opposing this annulment. If the party opposed this annulment, the case will be open for the presentation of evidence for a period of no more than 8 days, and the other procedures prescribed in the immediately preceding paragraph of this article will apply. Otherwise, a definitive ruling will be handed down by law and this ruling will not be subject to appeal.

Article 22. Every entry recording a registration, amendment or annulment will be published in its entirety by the CCE in the official gazette and the CCE will provide certifications of such whenever so requested in writing. Bylaws or similar regulations that have been approved will be included in the respective publication.

Article 23. The legal status of a political party is fully established by the copy of the official gazette which contains the resolution mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 15.

The legal representative of a political party will have the party's legal status accredited by presenting the corresponding credentials issued by the secretary general of the respective party. In his application, he must include the publication date and number of the official gazette containing the resolution ordering the party's registration, to allow the CCE to verify this registration by consulting its files. If the information is found to be correct, a statement signed by the secretary of the CCE will be attached to the application, certifying the date and number of the corresponding official gazette and a corresponding decision will be reached within 3 days.

Article 24. Only political parties that are registered in conformity with this law will be designated as "parties."

Article 25. The merger or coalition of parties will be permitted under the conditions established in the new electoral law that is to be promulgated.

Title 3. General Provisions

Article 26. Since suffrage is a function of great general interest, privately-owned press, radio and television companies will be obliged to release to the public, free of any cost, communiques of general interest or notifications issued by any electoral authority of the republic. Failure to comply with this provision will make the offender liable to a fine of 500 colones for each infraction, except in cases of campaigning for the citizens' vote, in which case the aforementioned media should apply the commercial tariff.

Article 27. Notifications will be effected through notes containing transcriptions of the resolution, signed and sealed by the corresponding secretary of the electoral organization. They will be hand-delivered to the person or place indicated for the receipt of notifications if they can be located. Otherwise, the notification may be made to any member of the board of directors of the political party, in which case his name and party post will be noted.

When no place has been indicated for the receipt of notifications, they will be published once in a nationally circulated newspaper.

Article 28. The CCE's issuance of certified copies of documents in its possession may be photocopied, typed or handwritten and will be considered authentic documents. In all cases, these certificates will carry a statement signed by the members of the CCE and its secretary indicating that the documents had been compared with the originals and found to be true copies. Similarly, the CCE can certify documents presented to it for subsequent return to the interested parties.

Deletions, insertions and corrections will be noted and notarized pursuant to the code of civil procedures. Deletions will be so made as to permit the deleted material to be read.

Article 29. The electoral authorities to which this law refers will enjoy franking privileges and free telegraph and telephone services in the performance of their official duties.

Article 30. Plain paper will be used for all activities, proceedings and notarizations related to electoral matters, and no charge will be made in the form of taxes or state or municipal duties.

Article 31. Registers established under this law are public; any citizen may consult them at the respective offices and request certified copies of any entry in writing.

Article 32. The request for review mentioned in this law will be honored by the CCE, which will assign 2 subsequent days for the parties to present their briefs in writing and support already presented evidence with documents.

Article 33. In cases not provided for by this law, the common laws will be applied; in the absence of these, the doctrines of legal experts, and in the absence of both, natural good sense and reason.

Article 34. Violations of this law for which no special sanctions are given will be penalized by a fine of 10 to 100 colones, depending on the gravity of the case and the offender's ability to pay.

Article 35. Fines established by this law, as imposed by the CCE, will be incorporated into the nation's general fund and will be demanded by the government [exigidas gubernativamente].

Article 36. The present law will go into effect 8 days after it is published in the official gazette and it will remain in effect when the new electoral law is promulgated. [as published]

CCE HEAD: ELECTIONS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

PA220355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0210 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 21 May (ACAN-EFE)--Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, said today that no elections can be held in El Salvador as long as the government junta maintains the state of siege and martial law in effect.

"Conditions must exist in the country that permit the holding of public meetings, the publishing of paid ads in the newspapers and political tours throughout the republic. In other words, conditions must be created so the parties can carry out their campaigns, something which would be impossible now," Bustamante said.

A stage of siege and curfew are currently in effect in El Salvador.

According to Bustamante, only through elections or dialogue can peace and tranquillity be achieved in El Salvador, "but this dialogue must be honest, frank and without manipulations."

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER ADVOCATES POPULAR SOLUTION

PA211926 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 May 81

[Interview with Hector Dada, former Salvadoran junta member and foreign minister, currently exiled in Mexico City; date not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: What do you think of the current Salvadoran political situation?

Answer: The political situation in El Salvador is currently marked by the failure of the political plan of repressive reforms which were implemented beginning in May 1980. In my opinion, this plan has not achieved anything with regard to gaining popular support for the regime, and it has not been successful in countering popular insurrection. In that sense, it appears to me that the government finds itself in a complete dilemma. On the one hand, it is incapable of finding a military solution and, on the other hand, it cannot find a political solution per se.

I think that the existing objective circumstances in El Salvador will lead the Christian Democratic-military junta to search for a negotiated solution which it now rejects. The failure of the junta's policy consists in the most reactionary forces within the government being opposed to a negotiated solution. It is clear that the only support for the junta at this moment is the support it received from the United States. And I think that the evident failure of the junta will oblige the U.S. Government to pressure for a negotiated solution.

Question: Personally, as one who studies the economic and social affairs of the Thrid World, how do you view the prospects of a mediation that is opened in the wake of the Socialist International proposal made to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and to the Revolutionary Democratic Front?

Answer: I think that the proposed mediation made by the Socialist International is a path that would permit negotiation, not only of problems connected with the formation of a government, but as a proposed solution to the profound economic crisis in the country. I think that the path of mediation is an adequate one, given the difficulty of direct negotiations under the existing circumstances. This path of understanding could be found through mediation. First, there would be discussions and later there would be direct negotiations to resolve the existing problems.

We believe that the Socialist International's proposal is very important, but I would add that it is not the only one. There are countries such as Mexico and Venezuela which could play important roles. In the case of Venezuela it would be only when it understands that its worst (?mistake) would be to continue supporting a dictatorial, defeated plan as is the case of El Salvador.

Question: The junta has drafted a solution where its views regarding elections are set forth. In fact, a few days ago we read in the Mexican newspaper EL DIA that the Salvadoran bar association had rejected the drafting of the electoral law because they consider that the existing juridical and social conditions are not right for holding elections. What is your opinion on this?

Answer: I think that electoral processes are never a solution in themselves. The electoral process, per se, does not create the climate. On the contrary, elections require a favorable climate. And historically all coups d'etat in the country have been followed by a statement calling for free elections. Paradoxically, in 50 years these free elections have never been held. The people have exhausted the use of an electoral process to search for a solution to the country's problems, a search that has never succeeded. What the peoples found was repression.

No matter how many persons are in the government today, I think it would have a very difficult time making the popular masses believe in free elections. I think that it is absolutely impossible that Engineer Napoleon Duarte can guarantee them because the repressive military sectors which are the ones that truly govern the country do not have the slightist interest in free elections. Therefore, elections are not a path in themselves. It is necessary to have a prior political settlement before reaching a process where the peoples can elect their own destiny.

Question: Do you have any particular message for any sector to which you are connected, be it a processional or other sector in El Salvador?

Answer: I want to avail myself of this opportunity to issue an appeal. First, to the church, as an institution which [words indistinct] a mediation role, to seek tranquillity in the country, to seek a popular solution and to avoid being linked directly or indirectly with the interests contrary to those of the people's will. To the professional sectors [words indistinct] that they should realize that their interests should not be linked to those of a government that does nothing but exert repression. And to the small and medium business sector, I think that they should see clearly what their possibilities of existence are in the country within the ranks of the current government and what their possibilities of existence and expansion are within a framework of a popular and national scheme. At this moment, I think it is necessary that they analyze objectively their interests and they will see that these necessarily entail a dialogue. I insist on a popular and national solution, both economically and politically. Finally, a message to the peoples telling them that we are always ready to serve them whenever it becomes necessary.

FMLN ACCUSES OAS OF 'ESPIONAGE, AGGRESSION'

PA211932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)--OAS observers operating along the Honduran-Salvadoran border were accused today of "conducting espionage and aggression against the Salvadoran people."

Martha Jovel, who claims to be a member of the Diplomatic Commission of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), made the accusation at a news conference.

Jovel said that the OAS observers used helicopters assigned to observation purposes "to carry spies to the areas controlled by the guerrillas, photograph training camps, and pass the information to the Salvadoran Air Force. They have even participated in bombing operations."

The guerrilla told Honduran and foreign newsmen that an "OAS" helicopter was downed on 8 Maybe guerrilla fire in the Morazan Department along the Salvadoran border.

She said, "We have been forced to defend ourselves and to fire our antiaircraft guns at the OAS helicopters."

The OAS observers arrived at the Honduran-Salvadoran border area in 1978 to prevent a war like the one waged by the two countries in 1969, and are staying in the area until the border markings are completed.

Jovel said that "the FDR and the FMLN are completely sure that the espionage and aggression are conducted by the OAS observers on their own and are not official OAS activities."

As concrete examples of the active participation of OAS helicopters against the Salvadoran guerrillas, the guerrilla cited "the action on 25 March at the place known as Cueva Pintada between the villages of Yarula and Santa Elena in Morazan Department."

According to the FMLN and FDR spokesman, "more than 1,000 refugees died during bombings in which OAS helicopters participated jointly with the U.S. helicopters which have been supplied to the Salvadoran Army."

She said, "The OAS helicopters have participated in bombings with white phosphorous, which was banned by the 1949 Geneva convention." She said that the OAS helicopters carried out bombing raids on Guazapa Hill and the departments of Cabanas and Morazan.

OAS Observer Denies Charges

PA212233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1931 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 May (ACAN-EFE)--The OAS observers along the Honduran-Salvadoran border are not spying on and have not attacked Salvadoran guerrillas, Eduardo Mora, a Costa Rican coordinator of the group, affirmed here today. The Costa Rican soldier responded to statements by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] that OAS observers are engaging spies, taking photographs, passing information to the Salvadoran Air Force and using their helicopters to bomb the guerrillas.

"We cannot understand why the FMLN is accusing us of spying and of being their enemies when our work along the Honduran-Salvadoran border is strictly pacifist and limited to matters of vigilance," the Costa Rican soldier affirmed.

OAS observers have been posted along the Honduran-Salvadoran border since 1978, when they were charged with watching the border territory under dispute to avert a war smiliar to that of 1969 which split the two countries.

Mora explained that none of the observers under his command "has any interest in attacking Salvadoran guerrillas. We favor the self-determination of peoples." He also said that none of the observers has photographic equipment and that his superiors have not been advised of the Salvadoran guerrillas' charges "because they must have heard them on the international newscasts."

Mora said that they were patrolling a border pocket--he did not say which--when they heard gunfire directed at the helicopter and quickly left the area. "We cannot say who did the shooting," he said, "since it could have been either of the two parties in conflict in El Salvador. However, the FMLN has said its forces were responsible."

In a press communique, the FMLN affirmed that it had downed an OAS helicopter and wounded some crewmembers. The organization has not confirmed or denied the information as yet. Mora said that "some of the shots hit the inside of the helicopter, but no one was wounded."

Finally, the Costa Rican affirmed that the observers "carry out our work unarmed, and there must be some confusion among the guerrillas regarding our helicopters."

PCES MEMBER COMMENTS ON FMLN ARMED STRUGGLE

AU201140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 81 p 6

[CTK and RUDE PRAVO dispatch from Managua/Havana: "The Patriots' Determined Battle"]

[Text] Managua/Havana, 19 May (CTK and RUDE PRAVO)--The basic feature of the current situation in El Salvador is the determined resistance of the armed forces of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to the policy of the junta and American imperialism.

This was said by Norma Cuevara, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, in a talk with RUDE PRAVO reporter Zdenek Porybny and CTK reporter Ivo Vesely.

In spite of all the efforts of American imperialism to destroy our combat bases, the organization of our forces is increasingly being prefected. This also enables us to advance in certain areas, particularly in the north and central part of the country. Hundreds of men are carrying out military operations there under the leadership of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. It is proper to recall that in a country as densely populated as El Salvador--almost 5 million citizens live on 20,000 square kilometers--our forces have only been able to hold out up to now with the support of the masses and their good organization. The recent failure of the offensive undertaken by the junta's military units in the San Vicente, Chalatennango, Morazan and Cuscatlan Departments confirmed the combat strength of the Farabundo Marti front.

According to the latest data, this march there were 89 clashes and 187 other sabotage actions were organized. The enemy lost 1,099 lives, compared with 28 among the revolutionaries. The masses are supporting the growth of combat actions with increasing determination. For instance, during the armed clashes in San Vicente Department, the civilian population assembled on our armed bases, where they felt secure. In the event of armed American intervention, one can count on strong resistance by the people.

In connection with the U.S. accusation that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is a terrorist organization and that it is receiving military assistance from the socialist countries, Norma Guevara declared that it has been since Ronald Reagan's government took office that international terrorism has grown. We are not terrorists. Quite the contrary, the consequences of terror are a heavy burden for us. As a result of the consequences of terror, 20,000 people perished in our country in a single year. This is comparable only with crimes committed by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Cambodia. The socialist camp is granting us international solidarity, and making no secret of it. It is this solidarity that gives us strength for our fight.

However, as regards the deliveries of weapons from the socialist and neighboring countries, the United States knows very well that this accusation is false. The only purpose of this accusation is to incite antisocialist and anti-Soviet sentiments and to divide the international solidarity on which we are leaning in our battle against U.S. interference.

OFFICIAL SAYS RED CROSS OPERATES ONLY IN FMLN AREAS

PA210454 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] According to statements issued by the International Red Cross, its personnel in El Salvador can operate only in territory liberated by the revolutionaries.

The only regions in which the International Red Cross can operate are those controlled by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], a high-ranking Red Cross official said in Mexico.

Roland (Jamor), official Red Cross spokesman, said that his organization has been operating in El Salvador for over a year under strict neutrality principles. However, he admitted that the Red Cross cannot operate in regions where the government operates because the government does not give the required guarantees.

Speaking of refugees, he said that there are over 6,000 displaced persons in El Salvador, that 10,000 have left for Honduras and 5,000 for Guatemala, in addition to those who have managed to reach Nicaragua and Mexico.

FMLN DENIES KIDNAPPING RED CROSS OFFICIAL

PA181709 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 May 81

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in May 1981]

[Text] Following the recent kidnapping of Teofilo Simon which occurred in San Salvador on 8 May, the FMLN leadership wishes to reveal the following:

1. That none of the military forces of the organizations which make up the FMLN--the Armed Forces of Liberation, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the People's Revolutionary Army, the People's liberation Forces and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers--have anything to do with the kidnapping of Teofilo Simon.

2. That Teofilo Simon is vice president of the Salvadoran Red Cross. Therefore, our organizations wish to explain that they respect the officials and persons who cooperate with this and other humanitarian organizations. Consequently, any accusation blaming us for this incident is aimed at discrediting our forces, nationally and internationally, before the humanitarian organizations and institutions and the democratic and progressive forces of the world.

3. That there have been previous kidnapping cases which have not been carried out by any of our organizations, such as the cases of Messrs (Mathienti), Roberto Siman and Emilio Charur, in which the negotiations were carried out in the name of our organizations.

4. That we are warning that the security organizations are holding stationery with our letterhead on it, and in some cases, they have all the notes and communiques of certain kidnappings that we carried out. The letterhead papers and the documents were obtained by security units during various searches of security homes of our organization. One of these searches included the one carried out on 16 May 1980, when the police raided the home of Francisco Jose de Paz near the Miralvalle District. Inside Paz' house we had letterhead paper and the complete documentation of notes and communiques on the kidnapping of Adolfo (McAnthy). We also had 2.5 million colones in that house. Part of this money, 1.5 million colones was the war tax that the (McAnthy) family had paid. Jose de Paz, his wife, Evelyn de Paz, and their maid, Leonor Menjivar, were murdered that same night, and the security forces never accounted for them or the documents and money found at this home.

In conclusion, we reiterate that our forces are currently involved in a just struggle to conquer freedom, justice and peace. Therefore, in all our actions of this and other kind, we have acted seriously and according to the rules and principles that we maintain as revolutionaries.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!
FMLN General Command. El Salvador, May 1981.

GUATEMALA

PRENSA LIBRE CRITICIZES U.S. SENATOR'S REMARKS

PA211233 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 May 81 p 35

[Article by JAP, not further identified: "Offensive Arrogance"]

[Excerpts] The conduct of the recent U.S. visitors to Guatemala was diplomatically and simply excused. Were they senators? Congressmen? Generals? Whatever they may have been, they overstepped their bounds and committed abuses, especially Dodd who, speaking in rather acceptable Spanish in order to break the "language barriers," revealed his ignorance and complete lack of respect for the sovereignty of a nation and its government.

He spoke offensively and rudely, disregarding the dignity of government officials who could have been just as "rude" and told him what the Guatemalans would like the United States to do in order not to harm developing countries.

We have always noted the shortcomings of these lightning visits. There was even an occasion when an illustrious unidentified person was delayed at our old La Aurora airport, spoke to two or three passersby or tourists and classified himself as a "Latin American expert" to give opinions on our miseries and evils to the press. The same thing happens to persons who visit our high-ranking officials at the national palace, speak to a person or two at the hotel and then feel qualified to give opinions on our national problems. What can they know about the situation in our rural areas, the conflicts that decimate our youth, and the reasons and causes of these problems?

Nor should we be confused by the personal conduct of a politician who is not necessarily well educated and who may for some reason become part of a group journeying through the "uncouth" Central American countries to have a fling and to improve his discolored image in Washington. Such a person may act like the distinguished Mr Dodd with the high rank given him by the U.S. people, whom he represents. We must not believe that the "gringos" are our irreconciliable enemies, just because a certain person with scant positive attributes comes and offends us publicly in his statements to the press. If we had acted properly these absurd statements should have never been published, especially some he said to a television news program. If the newsmen had any dignity they would have edited out the offense which was felt most by those who love Guatemala.

HONDURAS

UNC PEASANTS SEIZE INA OFFICE IN COMAYAGUA

PA220355 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1425 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Some 100 peasants from the National Union of Peasants [UNC] seized the offices of the National Agrarian Institute [INA] in Comayagua. The action was taken to demand the release of their colleagues in prison. During the seizure they took hostage the INA's director in Comayagua, the agrarian inspector and male personnel, allowing women to leave, especially those that are pregnant. On learning of this act of violence by the peasants, the public security forces regional command immediately ordered a security cordon around the INA building to prevent other groups from infiltrating the peasatns movement.

As we reported yesterday, Julian Oseguera, a UNC leader, said that they were carrying out pressure tactics to obtain the freedom of members of the peasant's organization who have been imprisoned for the past 15 days. Oseguera said that they will not let up until their colleagues are released, because if they did, their colleagues would never be released from prison.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO NOT EXPECTED TO ATTEND 19 JULY CELEBRATION

PA220414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Managua, 21 May (ACAN-EFE)--The commemoration program for the second anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution will coincide this year with the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The celebration of the Sandinist anniversary will be organized by a 12-person committee, including Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the government junta, and Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council.

The main ceremony on 19 July will be held at the huge 19 July Plaza in this capital city.

"It will be a simple but joyful" commemoration without military parades in which, however, all the people who have joined the Sandinist militia so far will participate, the organizers said at a news conference.

Cuban President Fidel Castro is not expected to attend. Ramirez Mercado said that it is too early to reveal the list of special guests.

He said, however, that the doors are open to all the chiefs of state from Latin America, Europe and other parts of the world who are friends of the revolution or support Nicaragua.

On 23 July the 20th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN by Gen Santos Lopez, Silvio Mayorga Delgado, Carlos Fonseca Amador and Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, the only survivor, will be commemorated.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS RADIO CORPORACION NEWSCASTS

PA220439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The News Media Department today announced that Radio Corporacion newscasts have been suspended for 48 hours for violating the news media law. The reason that these newscasts will be off the air for 48 hours is because last night four reports on the false arrest of Miskitos who were returning from Honduras were transmitted. The news, which in no way contributes to the efforts that the government and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity] are making to have the Miskitos return, violates article 3 of the news media law and jeopardizes the dialogue that the Nicaraguan Government is holding with the Honduran Government, an effort that has been praised internationally.

The suspension of the newscasts takes place after the News Media Department has tried by all means to solve situations in which the revolutionary laws have been violated by these newscasts. The incident takes place less than 8 days after the beginning of a series of talks between newscast directors and the News Media Department in which representatives of Radio Corporacion newscasts have participated.

REPORTER ARRESTED FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTS

PA191429 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Abelardo Sanchez, LA PRENSA's correspondent in Ocotal in Nueva Segovia Department, is seriously involved in counterrevolutionary activities. He accepted his responsibility for this before state security authorities who had to arrest him.

In a news conference held this afternoon, state security officials disclosed all the details of the effective support that Abelardo Sanchez had been giving to the counterrevolutionary gang which was annihilated in Jalapa, Nueva Segovia, near the border with Honduras. The Sandinist troops prepared an ambush and 17 of the 20 members of this gang headed by Santos Rayo, alias Black Hand, were killed.

The cooperation that Sanchez gave to this gang included the supply of weapons, the printing of bonds on his press so that the Somozists could collect funds and the furnishing of a camera. Sanchez' wife, who was also arrested, confirmed this participation.

The evidence against Sanchez was found in the knapsacks of the members of the gang annihilated on Friday [words indistinct] members of the popular organizations of the area which reveals the people's support for our armed forces in the defense of peace and the sovereignty of our nation.

The name Abelardo Sanchez appeared on a list of people who collaborated with the counterrevolutionaries.

In the news conference held at the Interior Ministry, Companeros Enoch Flores, the ministry's delegate to the 1st Military Region, and Vicente Chavez, head of operations at the state security office, revealed the details of the way in which the correspondent became involved in these serious actions.

The gang had been operating in that border area for some time by sabotaging production in state-owned farms, holding up banks and killing people.

Let us listen to some of the remarks by Enoch Flores reporting that Sanchez used the pseudonym Condor in the gang:

[Begin recording] The first time that Abelardo Sanchez made contact with Larry [not further identified], Larry asked Sanchez to help them in any way he could. According to Sanchez' testimony, he said that one of the ways to help would be to draft a [word indistinct] to gather economic and counterrevolutionary support. However, his collaboration was not limited to that. He even promised Larry to carry out other activities and not only limit himself to collecting economic aid for the counterrevolutionaries. We will show you the evidence of this later on through a statement by Abelardo Sanchez himself. [Words indistinct] in addition, Sanchez said that on another occasion he delivered Garand weapons and ammunition and a camera to the counterrevolutionaries. We have all these objects in our hands. We found them in the knapsacks of these counterrevolutionaries. He also promised to do some interviews and take some pictures to obtain [words indistinct] to publish them in the papers. Moreover, when we found out that these bonds were issued by Sanchez, we investigated this at Sanchez' printing press to get some firm evidence.

When we questioned Mrs Sanchez, she was very aggressive with our companeros [words indistinct] and we had to arrest her. So when we questioned her again, she gave us some details that Sanchez had not given us such as the fact that an unknown man arrived at the printing press they ran about 1 and 1/2 months ago and that the bonds were going to be delivered later on. She said that this man came a second time and picked up the bonds. In other words, Mrs Sanchez also knew about these activities. In addition, according to the document seized, the head of the counterrevolutionary gang was Santos Rayo. He is also known as Black Hand. [end recording]

Radio Sandino Commentary

OA211945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Commentary: "The Revolution's Policy Is a Policy of Truth"]

[Text] On Monday, Enoch Flores, the deputy chief of the Interior Ministry delegation in the 1st Military Region, made a lengthy, detailed expose on the collusion of Abelardo Sanchez, Ocotal correspondent of LA PRENSA Corporation, with the work of the counterrevolutionary band smashed on 15 May by our Sandinist armed forces. On that occasion, the Interior Ministry delegate told reporters that the LA PRENSA correspondent who is under arrest has confessed to his involvement in the issuance of counterrevolutionary bonds, the supply of ammunition and other activities. The documents taken from the band even include a letter handwritten by Sanchez with the alias of Condor. This evidence compelled him to confess to being involved in the unpopular and unpatriotic activities.

However, the newspaper of LA PRENSA Corporation which also reported the item today--2 days later--says that Abelardo has not confessed and plays this up as an explanation by the newspaper. Although the work of confusion of this unofficial spokesman for the unpopular interests does not come as a surprise to us, since this is its contribution to domestic counterrevolutionary confusion, we are surprised by parts of its "explanation."

First, it is odd to see the interest of the sotckholders of LA PRESNA Corporation in denying that their correspondent confessed his collusion, especially because their logical explanation is a fallacy. The politically oriented businessmen claim that their man could not have confessed because he has not been summoned to any judicial authority. Therefore, it is groundless to say that Abelardo Sanchez admitted to being in collusion with the counterrevolutionary groups operating near the northern border.

This misrepresentation by the people of LA PRENSA Corporation is all the more suspicious because it seems to follow cold, calculated plans to throw up a smokescreen around the involvement of people like Abelardo Sanchez in armed actions against our Sandinist people's revolution. It is no coincidence that the small political anti-Sandinist groups such as that of Wilfredo Montalvan and Rivas Leyva are also repeating that the claim that Sanchez is guilty is not too convincing.

Furthermore, the owners of the newspaper say that the claim that their correspondent confessed is based solely on the statement made by "the security chief in the region." Insisting in their effort to misguide and confuse, the spokesman for the rightwing and counterrevolution, which are aware that the truth is the prevailing standard among the Sandinist revolution's institutions, is trying to cast doubts on Companero Enoch Flores' remarks and win over the backward segments of our people who are still under their influence.

However, a donkey thinks one way and his master thinks another way. The majority of the Nicaraguan people, who are now the master, has learned for a fact and not through fallacies and demagoguery that the policy of the revolution is a policy of truth. We are certain that in the case of the correspondent gone astray the kicking of LA PRENSA and others in its bandwagon will come up against the truth which is the policy of the revolution.

Radio 15 September Protest

PA211655 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, political organization of the 15 September Legion reports to the Nicaraguan people that the intelligence service of the 15 September Legion, after making the proper investigations on the case of distinguished Nicaraguan citizen Abelardo Sanchez, correspondent of the newspaper LA PRENSA in Nueva Segovia, has concluded:

1. Mr Abelardo Sanchez does not belong and has not belonged to this patriotic and nationalist organization. He has had no links with anticommunist groups that operate in Nicaragua and adjacent areas.

2. On many occasions Mr Abelardo Sanchez received threats from Marxist Piricuacos and in recent days, a gang of Marxist Piricuacos expressed great interest in meeting him. Mr Sanchez publicly charged this.

3. The arrest of Mr Sanchez and his wife is an obvious violation of human rights, a mockery of legality and is part of a plan preconceived by the frontist party to silence the freedom of expression in Nicaragua through terror.

Therefore, we charge once again before the world that in Nicaragua, the totalitarian, assassin Piricuaco regime arrests those who don't support the infamous communist ideology and accuses them of being counterrevolutionaries. We charge that the only ones who are truly counterrevolutionaries are the current members of the regime, who have betrayed the ideals of liberty of Sandino, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and an entire people.

We issue a call to all just Nicaraguans to express solidarity with political prisoner Abelardo Sanchez and his wife. We issue a call so that we will financially help the children of Abelardo Sanchez and vigorously protest his illegal arrest. The case of Abelardo Sanchez is the same one being experienced by thousands of Nicaraguans who are in jail solely because they do not agree with the communist doctrine of hatred.

G-2 of the staff of the 15 September Legion. Without Somozism, without communism; with God and patriotism.

STATION SAYS PEOPLE SUPPORT INDEPENDENT NEWS MEDIA

PA211613 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 21 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The people's contributions for Radio Amor and Radio Mi Preferida so that they will go back on the air have been increasing. These contributions are viewed as a rejection of the policy of attacks and repression by the Marxists in power, who ordered the destruction of the two stations and Radio Mundial.

The Piricuacos wanted to completely eliminate the operations of the three stations, just as they want to eliminate the newspaper LA PRENSA, because they [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan people think differently and are supporting the independent and anticommunist news media.

In order for the Nicaraguan people to once again become aware of the total lack of popular support for this so-called revolution, in this commentary we will mention two facts that speak for themselves regarding the moral isolation of this regime.

In the first place, this criminal and dicatorial regime has ordered the news media, including the newspaper LA PRENSA, not to publish a single word on attacks on Piricuaco posts or battles between the Sandinist army and liberation commando groups. This is a fact.

The other fact [words indistinct] when it was proven that Sandino communists under the direct instructions of Tomas Borge, tried to boycott the religious events during Holy Week. They unsuccessfully tried to prevent the publication of this information, which truly reveals the intrinsic nature of Sandinism. With great courage, Father (Guzman Carballo), spokesman of the archbishop, made this known.

The need to believe in something positive and not in a false and fraudulent revolution made the Catholic Nicaraguans fill the churches and processions during Holy Week to express faith, respect and love for Jesus Christ. The miserable conditions in which the Sandinist communist satraps maintain the country have created a miracle, and the people will begin a true return to religion. Through the Catholic Church, religion encourages the oppressed to struggle for something better, not for false leaders but for God, the fatherland, for the blue and white flag and not the Sandinist communists' red and black flag of death and crime.

That is why during the various Holy Week processions, the people got nearer to God, asking for his protection against the barbarians who are now ruling the country.

RIGHTIST GROUPS DEMAND CHURCH TAKE PART IN TALKS

PA210449 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] As a condition to continuing the dialogue, the rightist groups have placed the participation of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo on the forum. Wilfredo Montalban of the Social Democratic Party posits a number of conditions which are not in keeping with the historic moment we are living.

Montaban says the meeting should start immediately, but he puts a number of conditions as to where it should be held and he says that Monsignor Obando y Bravo must participate. Let's listen to what Montalban said:

[Begin recording] Two of our delegates of the independent democratic sectors met on several occasions with two delegates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate to discuss where, how and other details, the dialogue should be held. We accepted the National Council of Higher Education for logistical purposes and because of the facilities, equipment and its personnel. However, we also submitted other alternatives. We are sure that there are many places that will serve the purpose. We mentioned the Ruben Dario National Theater and the Central Bank auditorium. We have been told that El Camino Real Hotel has an auditorium that would be just as good as any other place. We have mentioned several places because we would like the discussion to take place in an atmosphere of tranquillity and effectiveness.

[Question] What difference does it make where the meeting takes place?
[Answer] It is a matter of meeting at a place that is functional. We are going to be discussing matters of national interest, and this should be done under the best conditions available so that the parties involved can properly discuss the matters which concern every Nicaraguan.

[Question] Who will be the observers at the forum?
[Answer] We have insisted that the Catholic Church should be present or Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. Because of the moral stature of Monsignor Obando y Bravo, the participation of the church will be guaranteed that any agreement reached by the parties involved will be respected by them.

[Question] Is the presence of Monsignor Obando y Bravo in the forum a sine qua non condition for you?
[Answer] Definitely yes. We have talked to the top church officials and to Monsignor Obando y Bravo, and they are willing to participate. [end recording]

MILITIA RECRUITING PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS ANNOUNCED

PA210326 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] The recruiting program for students to the people's militias was announced this morning by the chief of the militia department of the general high staff, the chief of the militia department of Managua, the chief of operations of the national militia department, the director of university activities of the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the departmental director of the same organization.

The first training period in the six training centers in Managua will end on 1 July and the second period will begin on the same day. Some 10,000 university students and 10,000 workers and peasants will participate. The students were recruited by the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the workers and peasants by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization. The week of 23-31 May will be Commander German Pomares Ordonez Students Militia Week, which will consist of a promotion campaign and the recruiting of university and high school students in the capital.

During the militiaman's week, there will be target shooting and arms handling contests, as well as a marathon with the participation of the most outstanding members of the university and high school militias. Some 600 students are expected to participate.

The members of the Sandinist People's Army high staff will actively participate in the programs. They will be present at the university meetings and at the Manuel Olivares, Rigoberto Lopez Perez, Maestro Gabriel and Ramirez Goyena High Schools. The arms used by the Sandinist People's Army will be exhibited at these meetings. Instructions will be given on how to assemble and disassemble these arms, and a film on defense tactics will also be shown.

The formation of four reserve battalions in high schools and three at the university was announced by Companero Rene Guido, who is in charge of the university activities of the 19 July Sandinist Youth. He said that the goal of the high school and university students is to have seven reserve battalions, four in the high schools and three in the university. The idea is to have all the students of Managua participate in the defense of the fatherland and the revolution. Some 110 students are being trained to become militia instructors to serve at the different training centers. The purpose of all this is to build a solid foundation for the students of Managua to become the guarantors of peace, which was obtained with the blood shed by the heroes and martyrs of our revolution, Companero Guido indicated. According to Guido, the university students have not responded as much as expected, but we are sure, he added, that they will respond differently when the two new training centers are opened. One will be located at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN) and the other at the School of Agriculture.

In the meantime, 1st Lt Sebastian Escobar, chief of the militia department of the general high staff, said that the defense program depends not only on the Sandinist People's Army but on the students who want to cooperate. Escobar explained that the students will be trained to defend the fatherland and the revolution and not to become soldiers.

COMMANDER EXPLAINS EPS RESERVE TRAINING MISSION

PA182310 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 May 81 p 4

[Part one of article by Commander Alvaro Baltodano C., combat training chief of the Sandinist People's Army, entitled: "The Combat Training of the Reserve Battalions"]

[Text] 1. Introduction:

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] is the fundamental axis that serves as basis for the organization of the defense of the revolution. The EPS is composed of three big forces:

A. The permanent troops.
B. The reserve troops.
C. The Sandinist People's Militia [MPS].

These are nothing more than the revolutinary and patriotic people organized to defend their revolution.

2. Responsiblity for the military organization and combat training of the reserve troops and the MPS lays primarily with the permanent troops. The permanent troops are continuously, day by day, developing their combat training and their organizational capacity to be able to fulfill the important mission bestowed on them by our people.

The organizational capacity of the permanent troops is what allows the participation of all the Nicaraguan people in the war against the aggressor. The combat and political training of the permanent troops, in addition to forming excellent soldiers for combat, creates instructors for the people.

It is on the basis for this principle of the Sandinist people's revolution that the reserve troops and the MPS were created.

The combat training of these two forces is based on the mission they would fulfill in case of an attack. Now, we will refer specifically to the combat training of the reserve troops.

3. The reserve troops are organized in combat battalions. They have complex missions that imply clashing with the enemy in the first defense trenches. This is why they are chosen in such a way that their mobilization will not affect the production capacity of the country.

The companeros chosen must have the physical and mental aptitude that will allow them to successfully comply with a given mission. These are companeros who in going to carry out a mission, will do so with a high morale and revolutionary discipline, as good soldiers of the fatherland.

4. The combat training of the reserve battalions has programs that vary according to subjects. The basic objective of these programs is to promote the combat cohesion of battalions and small units. Another objective is to insure that the soldiers will be able to act skillfully and decidedly in modern combat and to ably use their arms and apply combat techniques to destroy the enemy. This permits the battalion to have a high combat-readiness and to group on short notice, at specific sites ready to fulfill combat missions.

The battalions are trained primarily in the field by creating mock combat situations so that the soldiers and their leaders respond efficiently to rapid changes in situations and are capable of passing quickly from one type of combat to another while using all the weapons at their disposal to a maximum to destroy the enemy.

5. The programs are aimed at training the soldier in various matters and subjects necessary for war. We will refer to and explain the most important ones:

A. Politics. Love for the fatherland and the people--Sandinist characteristics--are instilled in our soldiers. They are taught about our revolutionary history, our great heroes fallen in the liberation struggle and about other aspects that will make them revolutionaries who possess an iron-like morale, which will be their best weapon in combat.

B. Tactics. This subject is the basis of field training and the study of all the disciplines are subordinated to this. This includes the individual training of the soldier, squad, platoon and company training. They learn what the soldier, the squad, the platoon and the company do while on the defense and on the offensive.

The important thing is that the soldier learns to move on the field with quick steps, running, jumping, crawling and creeping. He will learn how to overcome obstacles and finish the enemy with bullets and grenades. He will repel enemy air attacks. He will learn many other things while training and then he will move to more complex matters such as the squad, the platoon and the company, on the defensive and on the offensive. He will learn how to organize cooperation and how to break enemy sieges. This will be done until our units become true fists of iron ready for the struggle in the defense of our territory.

C. Target Practice. Its purpose is to ensure that the soldier knows his weapon and how to shoot with precision. The soldier also must undergo exercises on how to discover and shoot with precision at any kind of target, both during day and night. Small units must be able to successfully carry out any target-destruction mission assigned to them.

Part Two of Article

PA190005 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 May 81 p 3

[Part two of article by Commander Alvaro Baltodano C., combat training chief of the Sandinist People's Army, entitled: "The Combat Training of the Reserve Battalions"]

[Text] A soldier in a reserve battalion must be aware of procedures and rules for target shooting, the throwing of hand grenades, observation in the battle and ranging. Classes are held on practice grounds prepared for this objective.

In target shooting practice, the soldiers are given increasingly complex exercises as they gain control with their arms and reach preestablished marks. The best riflemen, with time, become machinegunmen and hand-rocket shooters (RPG-2).

D. Engineering preparation. The soldier is taught how to make a foxhole and to adequately conceal himself. This type of training is fundamental in a modern war. A soldier who does not adequately conceal himself will receive all the enemy fire and if does not dig a foxhole, he will be easily reached by enemy bullets. We had vivid experience regarding this during our liberation war, especially in the Benjamin Zeledon southern front. Many companeros died either because they did not dig trenches or they did not use them. An entrenched and concealed man is a serious adversary because not only is he protected, he is able to shoot and act with more precision and effectiveness.

E. Scouting. This is also very important since scouts are the eyes and ears of combat troops. A good scouting unit finds the enemy and knows its movements. This gives us an important element for planning our defense and our combat actions.

F. Infantry. The objective is to have the soldiers carry out infantry procedures with precision, both with and without arms. This subject produces military poise and a good bearing and attitudes among the personnel. Cohesion in infantry movement is also highly important since it makes the soldiers into a group, a unit. At time of battle this allows deployment on command in a harmonious, quick and cohesive manner.

G. In addition to the subjects we have mentioned, the soldiers in a reserve battalion also train physically and receive information concerning health and rearguard action. They are also given regulations and other forms of training that give them the best preparation.

As you can see, the soldier in a reserve battalion will receive training that cannot be given in a day or week. It is through continued preparation and discipline, by arriving on the assigned day and hour at the place of instruction and especially through his awareness of the fact that everyday he gains in combat training means that any attack that may come will last a moment less, that the soldier will attain perfect training.

With the experience we have had since the triumph of the revolution and with the development that our permanent troops, the reserve troops and the Sandinist People's Militia have achieved, we can say that if the counterrevolution, encouraged by traitors and the international reaction, tries to attack us, it will be repelled and destroyed.

At this moment, this year, we have two great tasks: defense and production. Both are being wisely faced by the people. We can see the work being done in the countryside and in the cities. We can also see field camps throughout the country, where the people receive political and military information and get ready to face any interventionist element--big or small--with the watchword: "Free fatherland or death." We all know our cause is just and for this reason we shall win.

UNION OFFICIAL URGES RETURN TO FARMS ON BORDER

PA201457 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Ariel Bucardo of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] has said that if the Somozists try to invade our territory, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], leading the people, will know how to give them the reply they deserve.

He told this station: Our brother peasants who live on the border with Honduras should not be afraid of anything or leave their agricultural activities.

He also addressed himself to the Miskito brothers on the Atlantic coast, basing his statements on the fact that the Somozists could not stop the people's decision to become free and make a free and truly democratic fatherland out of Nicaragua when they had the power, the weapons and the decided support of the U.S. imperialism.

We must take into account that this revolution is being defended by the EPS with its border troops, who are duly equipped and organized, he noted. In addition, the determined people are behind our soldiers organized in the Sandinist People's Militias.

He stressed that the Somozist clandestine station operating in an already-known location is an imperialist project that is aimed at disseminating lies about our process, so nobody should be deceived by it.

Here is part of Bucardo's statement:

[Begin recording] This is part of the propaganda and the counterrevolutionary plans that imperialism, the Somozist gangs and certain reactionary sectors of some Central American countries are launching through this station, which the Somozists who fled the country have called 15 September. This propaganda is launched against the revolutionary process to sow terror and fear among the producers of the border area. Some companeros, small farmers, have left their farms, afraid of the threats that the Somozists continue to air over 15 September, but we want to tell these companeros to return to their farms just as others have done in the area between Chinandega and Honduras, because those who have returned to their farms are doing so not only to boost production but to defend the revolution jointly with the forces that the state has stationed there.

We are promoting a way to improve the situation of the companeros who left their farms. This is being done through certain coordination with the public security office represented in the area by the companeros who guard the border and who are watching over the security of our state. We hope that the companero peasants realize that our army will not permit any abuses by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who are hurting the producers there. In addition, we have our militiamen who are on the border willing to defend our revolution and people and especially the companeros living in that area. Proof of this is the recent blows that the EPS and the state security office dealt to the gangs on 15 May when they dismantled a gang which operated on the border. An EPS brother was killed in this action but we killed seven members of this gang. We are sure that this will continue, but our army will continue to clean up the area of these Somizist killers who operate in this area and spread propaganda through 15 September, a radio station installed in Honduran territory.

We urge all the producers to trust the revolution and join the defense and production tasks in order to defend our interests in a patriotic gesture. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON ELECTIONS TERMED 'TREASON'

PA211403 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 81

["Our People Speak" feature; question and answer read by unidentified commentator]

[Text] [Question] Dear listeners, what did you think of the statement made by Commander Daniel Ortega at the auditorium of the Central American University? The commander says that what there should be in Nicaragua is creativity to hold the elections and that, therefore, there is no need to emulate any country in the world. He also said that no elections will be held in Nicaragua to shuffle parties in the government. Rather, what we should so is to make every effort to increase production and to consolidate the Sandinist revolution.

What is your opinion of this? And what is the opinion of the commander about the 50,000 heroes and martyrs who died in the war to free Nicaragua from all [word indistinct] exploitation regardless of its source? I am sure the commander, who has been virtually elevated to the position of president without holding elections, didn't mean to say that those 50,000 martyrs struggled to place the Sandinist National Liberation Front in power.

Will we finally have free elections in Nicaragua? That is what I want to know. That is what I fought for in the trenches of the insurrection. I fought to see Nicaragua hold the first free elections in its history.

Thank you very much for reading this letter. Julio Tapia Balbizon from Managua.

[Answer] Dear friend Balbizon, you say you fought in the revolution to see Nicaragua free. We congratulate you. Something has been written which by itself sums up all the aspirations of those Nicaraguans who fought to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship. In addition to free elections, and among other important issues, this document calls for unrestricted press freedom and freedom of opinion and describes the rights and duties of the citizens.

The document in question is called a fundamental government statute which, so to speak, constitutes a document of commitment, the fulfillment of which would make it possible to keep all the political tendencies united.

We would like to ask you a few questions to make you reflect. The fundamental statute says that there would be elections in Nicaragua as soon as possible. Do you think that 5 years, which according to the Sandinist front, is the soonest elections will be held in this country, is as soon as possible? We don't think so.

The fundamental government statute also says: Unrestricted press freedom is guaranteed in Nicaragua. Well, do you think that unrestricted freedom of information really exists in this country? We have several decrees that restrict the conscientious people's freedom to be informed.

The problem, or gist of Nicaragua's problems, is precisely the nonfulfillment of this agreement of commitment signed by the Sandinist front and revised by the countries that helped us get rid of the dictatorship and by the other political parties which to a greater or lesser extent contributed to Somoza's departure.

A healthy way to guide the country once again along paths of unity, such as was seen at the time of the victory--paths that would bring progress, foreign investments and prosperity to all Nicaraguans which would be the ideal--would be to follow and abide by what is established in the fundamental government statute. What is written in the statute has managed to unite all Nicaraguans. I call the violation of that agreement treason. That agreement calls for free elections as soon as possible, free and democratic elections.

STEDMAN FAGOTH DENOUNCES SANDINIST DECEPTION

PA212124 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] We will now air the message that Nicaraguan patriot Stedman Fagoth Muller addresses to the Nicaraguan people from the banks of the Coco River. As everyone knows, Stedman Fagoth Muller was imprisoned in the jails of the Marxist regime, and after being released, he escaped to a brother country. Fagoth represents the betrayed Nicaraguan who has decided to struggle for the dignity of the Indian communities of the Atlantic coast, which have suffered the great repression of the assassin troops of the Marxist regime. Nicaraguans, here is the patriot Stedman Fagoth Muller:

[Begin recording] I, Stedman Fagoth Muller [words indistinct] MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity] organization that is made up of the democratic Miskito, Sumo and Rama peoples of Zelaya Department, Nicaragua.

The people of the Atlantic coast in particular and the Nicaraguan people in general must know that [words indistinct] the Sandinist communist government is trying to continue to deceive the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct] who are still in the fatherland. The Nicaraguan people should know once and for all that the [words indistinct]. They should know that the authentic leaders born from the people have had to leave our beloved fatherland so they would not be manipulated and (?used) by the Sandinist communists. They should also know that we won't permit our organization [words indistinct] but never the rank and file, never the people. MISURASATA will never [words indistinct]. Remember that the top leaders are in exile.

This is clear proof of the great treason by the Sandinist communist government against the democratic peoples, the MISURASATA and all the Nicaraguan people. Compatriots, Nicarauguan Indians, don't forget that when they needed us, they painted a beautiful picture, a great and wonderful panorama for us. However, when they reached power, high treason was evident. Today, when the Indian communities [words indistinct], today when they once again need us, they are again painting a beautiful picture. They are saying that our lands will be legalized. They are saying that we will have more seats in the State Council. They are saying that we will even have a seat in the government junta, that is, to implement the [words indistinct] and other promises which are just to sweeten with candy the pseudoleaders who are letting themselves be manipulated. All of this is just to kick us later, as they have done in the past. Watch out, rank and file of the MISURASATA! Let's not be deceived again. We have been deceived many times, just as Fidel Castro deceived the men who put him in power. Brother leaders who are still in the fatherland, we ask you not to let Sandino-communism use you and deceive the rank and file of the people from which we were born. Sandinists, you will never (?turn MISURASATA into a) [word indistinct]. The leaders you can trust are in exile. Nicaraguans, if you have a piece of bread, don't ever give it to a communist. It is better that you give it to your dog because your dog is noble. Thank you Nicaraguan people.

ALLEGED SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED 13 MAY

PA152015 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a communique noting that two persons claiming to belong to the Salvadoran revolutionary movement were arrested on 13 May at the Penas Blancas border point. The two were found to be carrying arms.

One of them says his name is Alberto Rivas. He was arrested at 1345. The following materiel was seized from him: four FALs, one carbine, FAL grenades and handgrenades. The other man identified himself as Alejandro Cruz. He was found and arrested at 1700. The authorities seized two 9-mm pistols from him.

Investigations have begun to clear up this case involving illegal activities.

BRIEFS

FRG DONATION--The FRG Government today donated printing equipment valued at $35,000. FRG Ambassador Volker Haak and five technicians sent to explain its operations made formal delivery to Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, who commented that this donation constitutes additional proof of the FRG's solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 81 PA]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

FL212110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2057 GMT 21 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX)--Cuba's absence from the summit conference of the North-South dialogue to be held in Cancun (Mexican port in the Caribbean) in October will not affect that country's friendship with Mexico, Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has asserted. That diplomat was interviewed at noon today at the Los Pinos presidential residence. He said that relations between Mexico and Cuba are at the highest point in their entire history. He reiterated that ties of all types have been intensified since the last two meetings of President Jose Lopez Portillo and Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro--in Mexico and during Lopez Portillo's visit to Cuba.

Martinez Corbala explained that a highly important scientific agreement between Mexico and Cuba was signed last week for the training of qualified personnel in various areas of priority to the development of the two countries. The ambassador commented that Mexico has a deficit in the balance of trade with Cuba but that there are possibilities of balancing trade with the sale of tractors built by the parastate company Mexicana Diesel Nacional.

Regarding Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) assistance to Cuba, the diplomat explained that two wells are about to be drilled for the extraction of crude oil and two others for gas in Cuban waters, but that they still are in the exploration process.

Martinez Corbala further noted that Cuba supplies Mexico with technology and advice for improvement of sugarcane cultivation and processing. He concluded saying that he is unaware of new negotiations for further purchases of sugar from Cuba.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES OMANI LIBERATION FRONT VISITORS

FL191629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, yesterday received the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO], whose secretary general is (Abdul Azziz al-Kadiq). The fraternal talks held at the party's Central Committee headquarters were attended by ('Abd al-Haphet Yaman), member of the PFLO Executive Committee, chairman of the PFLO Foreign Relations Committee and PFLO representative in Democratic Yemen. Also present at the meeting were Rafael Polanco, first deputy chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; Claudio Ramos, section chief; and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, a department official.

GOVERNMENT MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF POLISARIO STRUGGLE

FL211758 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The eighth anniversary of the start of the Polisario Front's armed struggle was commemorated at the main offices of the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--in Havana with a ceremony during which Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, ambassador of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to Cuba, made a speech.

The military experience of our people's liberation army is a living example of the peoples' capability when they fight against invading colonialist armies, Fadel stated. The diplomat denounced the manuevers aimed at impeding his country's admission in the Organization of African Unity, which is supported by the majority of the continent's countries. He called on the African leaders, who will soon meet in Kenya, to put an end to the aggression of the Moroccan invaders.

ST LUCIA

GEORGE ODLUM LAUNCHES NEW POLITICAL PARTY

FL191541 Bridgetown CANA in English 1532 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 19 May (CANA)--St Lucia's former Minister for Trade, Tourism and Foreign Affairs George Odlum along with two other elected members of Parliament have broken away from the ruling Labor Party and launched their own political party--the country's third. The Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which has the heart as its political symbol, was officially launched here Sunday in the presence of over 2000 delegates, well wishers and supporters.

As was expected, Odlum emerged as the political leader, with Former Minister for Planning and Development Michael Pilgrim elected deputy political leader. The third government minister to defect from the Labor Party administration, Jon Odlum, will serve as treasurer, with Francis Mitchell and Antionious Gibson as secretary and chairman respectively.

Launching of the PLP was the culmination of a vain attempt by George Odlum to wrest the leadership of the Labor Party and the government from Allan Louisy, who became prime minister following the July 1979 general elections. Eventually Louisy resigned April 30 and was succeeded by former Attorney General Winston Cenac.

Delegates at Sunday's PLP-launching spent the entire morning session ratifying the party's draft constitution, the preamble of which was presented to the convention by the former Minister for Education Kenny Anthony.

In a 90-minute address George Odlum said that the PLP was preparing for general elections, which they expected would come in the months ahead. Odlum told the convention that St Lucians were about to come out of the most intensive and revealing type of struggle that a Caribbean country has had in recent months, "and it is to your eternal credit that you have handled this struggle with such patience and political maturity." He said : "what you have seen on the streets in St Lucia in the past few weeks in the form of a rash of violence is not directly out of the restlessness of the people, but turns on the provocation of the establishment".

In an obvious reference to the appointment three weeks ago of Winston Cenac as prime minister, Mr Odlum added "the struggle must be rooted in sacrifice and no man who has lived apart from the masses, no man who had served abroad for most of the time, and makes no concrete effort to relate to the struggle of the people must now sit and believe that they can enjoy positions on the backs of the people."

The country's latest political leader told his large audience that there were persons trying to stop the march of progress by saying that the only thing they are afraid of in St Lucia is that George Odlum is a communist. But Odlum asserted: "I am with my people, and I will tell you my position on this. All the nonsense that you hear that we want to sell St Lucia over to the communist...I am not a communist."

He went on: "I have an independent foreign policy and I will like to think that the entire Progressive Labor Party has that independent foreign policy. We are not going to be stooges of any country in the world."

Mr Odlum reacted, too, to what he said were reports coming from within the ranks of the opposition United Workers Party that he planned to turn St Lucia over to the Cubans. "St Lucia is not for sale," said Odlum, adding, "once we get our act together in this country, you the people have some political understanding, for us to gain the respect of the entire Caribbean and the entire world because of the principled position we can hold on foreign policy issues."